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Poetry.

A DOUBTING HEART.

Where are the swallows fled?
Frozen and dead,
Perchance upon some bleak and stormy shore,
O doubting heart!
Far over purple seas,
They wait, in sunny ease,
The balmy southern breeze,
To bring them to their northern homes once more.

Why must the flowers die?
Prison'd they lie
In the cold tomb, heedless of tears or rain.
O doubting heart!
They only sleep below
The soft white ermine snow.
While winter winds shall blow,
To breathe and smile upon you soon again.

The sun has hid its rays
These many days;
Will dreary hours never leave the earth?
O doubting heart!
The stormy clouds on high
Veil the same sunny sky,
That soon (for spring is nigh)
Shall wake the summer into golden mirth.

Fair hope is dead, and light
Is quench'd in night.
What sound can break the silence of despair?
O doubting heart!
The sky is overcast,
Yet stars shall rise at last,
Brighter, for darkness past,
And angels' silver voices stir the air.

Adelaide Anne Procter.

LOVE AND MISCHIEF.

One sunny day Love chose to stray
Adown a rosy path unbidden,
Where Mischief deep in ambush lay
And watched his snare 'neath flowers hidden.
Love, tumbling in, began to shout
For Mischief's aid, lest he should smother;
"You little demon let me out,
Or I'll report you to my mother!"

Said Mischief: "I'll not set you free
Unless you share your power with me,
And give of every heart you gain,
One half to joy and half to pain."
Love struggled, but in vain; alas!
He was not born to prove a martyr,
And sad to tell, it came to pass
He gave in to the little Tartar.

Love flew to Venus in a pet,
And cried, when he had told his story;
"O queen of beauty, never let
That little imp wear half my glory!"
The goddess with a look sedate,
Replied: "I cannot alter fate;
But you shall conquer still, my boy;
I'll make love's pain more sweet than joy."

Scribner.

Tales and Sketches.

A TIMELY DISCOVERY.

How it was Made and the Results.

BY W. JARED HALL.

CHAPTER I.—AN OLD WOMAN ASKING FOR ALMS.

Gen. Zachary Taylor, with his victorious army, crossed the Rio Grande the morning of May 18th, 1846, and took formal possession of Matamoras. Arista, the Mexican commander having fallen back to Monterey. The Rio Grande at this time, was the theatre of momentous military events. Every ear was turned thitherwards for the latest intelligence; every other interest was absorbed in the eager desire for information from the armies.

Santa Anna had put forth every exertion to stay the progress of the invaders, who like a mighty avalanche, rolled on and on, despite every opposition. The country was swept as with a blighted scourge by the Mexican hordes. Every man capable of bearing arms was drawn into their ranks every hearth was made desolate, and thousands of hearts were bereaved.

Notwithstanding all this, there were in the same locality, and at the same time, incidents and interests peculiar to individuals, outside the terrible scenes of war, which marked an epoch in their lives as strongly as great victories did that of the nation.

On the south bank of the Rio Grande, nearly a league above Matamoras, yet within the Federal lines, stood an old Spanish villa—the only residence of any importance in the vicinity. The proprietor, entirely at variance with the people among whom he lived, had expended large sums of money in arranging and beautifying his estate. The villa was in the centre of a park, perhaps five acres in extent, over which were gracefully disposed, trees, shrubs, bowers and ornaments.

Winding paths and carriage-ways of fine white gravel extended through the grounds. Fountains with jets sparkling in the sunlights could be seen at intervals. Artificial lakes with floating islands, crowned with rare tropical flowers, were interspersed amid the scene. Tiny fish sported in the crystal water, and birds sang from every bush. This highly embellished homestead remained untouched in the midst of the bloody carnage that deluged the land.

Don Sebastian and his aged wife had lived there upwards of fifty years, and were loved and esteemed. They had no children, but there was living with them a young lady sixteen years of age, whom they had adopted.

Arista, when at Matamoras, issued an order prohibiting trespass on this estate. It is not improbable that the dark-eyed Eloise, the adopted daughter, whose good will the Mexican general had endeavored to secure, had much to do with the promulgation of this edict. General Taylor, on taking command, ordered that all private property within his lines should remain unmolested. Thus we find it on the afternoon of August 5th, 1846.

The sun was sinking in the west, a cool breeze played among the foliage, the atmosphere was fragrant with odors of myriad blossoms, and Eloise sat beneath the shade of a tree in the great park. She had been forming a bouquet of rich and rare flowers, but it lay on the grass before her. Her hands were clasped together, her gaze was fixed on the ground, and she was thinking—thinking of her mother whom she had never seen. As she sat there, sadand thoughtful, the past came up before her like a great moving panorama, and there was but one blemish on it—that was the uncertainty of her birth. Since her earliest recollection she had been the darling pet of two as true and loving hearts as ever beat—Don Sebastian and his wife. They had bestowed on her every gift, every pleasure, every wish. She had asked for nothing that they had not granted cheerfully. She loved them as she would have loved her own parents. Their precepts and examples had grown and ripened in her character, until she was a young lady of moral excellence unsurpassed. Yet despite all these advantages and happy surroundings, there were times when she longed to see her true parents. Who were they or where was she to look for them? The old Don had told her, time and again, all that he knew of them. It was this:

Sixteen years before, a man and a woman, with an infant, disembarked from a New York and Panama steamer that came into the port of Matamoras in a gale. The following morning, the storm having subsided, the steamer again put to sea. The strangers had taken rooms at a hotel, and it was not known whether they had designed to remain in the city or to continue on in the steamer. They had unfortunately neglected to register their names. About ten o'clock in the forenoon the infant was found alone and heavily drugged in the room they had occupied. There were marks of blood on the bed clothes, a large pool on the floor, and the door-latch was besmeared with the same stains. These facts becoming known, much excitement was created, but no definate information obtained. The child was placed in the hands of a physician, who restored it from the effects of the drug, when it was offered to any responsible family desirous of adopting it. Don Sebastian took the babe home with him, made out the necessary papers, and assumed the responsibility of its guardianship. That child was herself, and those dark gory spots may have been the life-blood of her parents. It was this that made her sad and lay aside the flowers which she had been arranging.

Tears had gathered in her eyes, and the muscles around her mouth worked nervously, as the sound of a foot-step fell on her ear. She looked up and discovered an old woman, wrapped in a cloak and hood, and leaning on a cane, standing before her.

"Pardon me, miss, for this intrusion," said she. "I was in search of Don Sebastian's residence, and took the nearest route across the country from Matamoras. Is his dwelling near?"

Eloise's tears were dry in an instant. Her sympathies were aroused, and she stood before the strange woman, whose palsied frame shook until she could hardly stand.

"Be seated, good lady," Eloise said, taking hold of her arm. "You are tired and tremble. Have you come far?"

"From the city," she answered. "Is it far to the Don's house? If so I fear I shall not be able to reach it. My limbs almost refuse to carry me."

"You are on the Don's estate now," Eloise replied. "It is but a little way to the house. Sit down and rest a moment, then I will go with you."

"On the Don's estate now!" reiterated the woman, with a gasp, leaning heavily on her cane, her fingers clutching it with a convulsive grip, and her eyes fixed steadily on Eloise. "On the Don's estate, and are you his ward."

"I am," Eloise answered, wondering at the singular exhibition of feeling.

"God strengthen me now!" the woman ejaculated fervently, and reached out a hand

It was quickly withdrawn, and a sudden calmness came over her. For an instant she did not breathe. Her eyes were like balls of fire, and fixed a steady gaze on a man approaching. The blood receded from her face, her lips were compressed as with a spasm of pain, and her hands grasped the cane till the ends of her fingers were purple.

Eloise looked at her in mute astonishment. She saw her lips part, she heard words issue from between them that seemed to come from a heart all crushed and bleeding.

"Breathe not a word to that man of what I have said to you. If he asks who I am, tell him it was a poor woman asking alms. But stay here till he has gone; I would see you again."

With this she drew her hood close around her face, turned and walked away. She was soon concealed from view behind the shubbery.

CHAPTER II.—THE OLD WOMAN IN ELOISE'S CHAMBER.

The man advancing, and whose presence had affected the woman so strangely, was about fifty years of age, and known as Louis Verango. He was well educated, and his manners were calculated to inspire confidence. He was an agreeable conversationalist, had traveled extensively, and delighted to relate his adventures while journeying in foreign lands. To a mind and nature like Eloise's—pure, confiding, trusting—he was not altogether an unpleasant companion. There had been times, however, during their acquaintance, a period of nearly one year, when her heart was sadly depressed in his presence. He had given utterance to sentiments in unguarded moments that had made her start and tremble. He had always observed the effect and with cunning peculiarly his own, so effaced these impressions from her mind that she was ready to trust him again. This time as the woman disappeared, she sank on the grass amid her flowers, and did not look up until he spoke.

"Has my fair bird been frightened by the old mendicant?" he asked dropping on the grass beside her. "A fairy in the midst of roses!" he added, with a gay laugh and placed a flower in the braid of her hair.

"I have not," Eloise replied. "She is a poor woman, and I wish I could help her; she seemed so much distressed."

"Such women always are," he answered lightly. "I have seen thousands in Italy and France who would draw tears from a marble statue by their lamentations, and laugh in their sleeves the moment one's back was turned. But come, let us talk of another matter more interesting; Julian has been to Matamoras to make arrangements for your and his wedding."

"Who gave him such directions?" Eloise asked, with a start.

"The old Don," was the reply. "He said he was willing, if you were, to have the ceremony take place to-morrow."

"But I am not willing."

She spoke calmly, but with decision.

"Why not?" he urged. "Everything is ready."

"No, I am not ready," and taking the flower from her hair she began pulling it to pieces.

"You are a strange girl," he added with more show of feeling than was advisable.

"Perhaps so," she said coolly. "I am in no hurry to be married. I have too good a home here to desire a change. Julian was very anxious this morning that I should say yes to every one of his propositions; yet not one of them pleased me or had my sanction. It is only about six months since we first met. You brought him to us, and we know him only as your nephew, Julian Lorretto. My guardian is old and childish; he is easily persuaded, and always over-anxious to please me. He probably gave his consent simply because he thought I desired it. I do not. If I was undecided this morning, I am more so than ever. This haste in a matter of so much importance is unpropitious and ill timed."

"Will you not reconsider this decision?" he asked, after a short pause.

"There is nothing to reconsider," she replied. "I have made no promise; yet it is more than probable, had not this movement of yours and Julian's to-day occurred, I should have pledged my heart and hand to him before many weeks. Now I view my situation in a different light: I think I see something in this haste and urgency that augurs evil."

"You are pleased to be somewhat over-suspicious," he retorted sharply.

"You can so construe it, if you like," she answered. "For the present I desire to be alone."

He was vexed, had said more than he intended, and was surprised to find her possessed of a spirit of firmness that he had thought her incapable of exhibiting. As he rose to his feet, he said:

"I will return to the house, and, if Julian is there, will send him to plead his own suit."

"Rather say to him that I am engaged and do not wish to be disturbed," was the sharp rejoinder.

"As it pleases you," and he was soon out of sight.

For a few moments after Verango left, Eloise sat as one in a trance. Her mind ran over the events of the past few months with a whirl that startled her. Every incident of that period came up fresh in her memory. She remembered well the day Verango came to the villa, his ostensible errand looking for friends, and yet she had never heard him make any mention of them since. His eagerness to secure the good will of her guardian, and his studied care not to intrude, came down upon her with peculiar force. Was he laying a foundation for future operations? His introduction of a nephew; how she had listened to his words and believed them all, and yet he only a stranger of whom she knew little or nothing.

Was there a design in all this? Had her good old guardian and herself been deceived? Why were they in such haste for the wedding, when there was not even an engagement on her part? True, she had given Julian sufficient evidence to leave little doubt as to the state of her mind toward him; but why did he and Verango press the matter so persistently? The strange woman's emotions argued no good. She was waking up to a careful examination of her connection with these two men. She had decided to seek her guardian immediately and tell him her suspicions; to insist that no further movement be made with reference to herself without her consent. Rising with this determination, she was about to proceed when she saw the strange woman before her again. "Pardon me once more," she said. "I am your friend, and have much to say to you. Can we reach the villa unobserved? I would not trust myself to speak here. In your room, alone, I will unburden my heart."

Eloise hesitated, not from fear or doubt; she was thinking. The woman added:

"I am a poor old woman, honest before heaven. Have no fear of me. When I have spoken to you as I would, you will have no cause to complain."

"That was not what made me silent," Eloise replied. "My mind is strangely depressed—but come, I will lead you to the house. We will pass around and enter at the back door."

Thus speaking she took the old lady by the arm. A short walk brought them to the building, when they entered, closing and bolting the door. Verango and Loretto, at this time, were in the family sitting-room, in consultation with Don Sebastian.

"I have nothing more to say in connection with this matter," remarked the old Don, as in continuation of a conversation. "Her will is mine. It would grieve us sorely if she were to leave us, yet I would not lay a straw in the way of her happiness."

"She need not leave you," interrupted Julian. "She can remain if it is desirable."

"Most certainly!" interposed Verango. "It is not necessary that she should leave you, simply because she is married. I am only anxious to have this matter settled before I leave for Europe, and I must go next week. My interests there have been so long neglected that I shall be the loser by a large amount. My agent writes that my estates in Italy are sadly in need of my presence. I know Eloise loves my nephew and that it is only her maidenly shyness that makes her hesitate. The ceremony once performed, everything will be to your and her satisfaction."

"I do not doubt you, gentlemen; but as I said before, her will must be considered."

"I have no doubt it will be in my favor," remarked Julian. "For the present we will drop the subject; but this evening at ten, Eloise being present, we will arrange the final settlement."

"That is satisfactory to me," replied the Don, and the two gentlemen arose to depart. They passed out into the Park, and arm in arm, walked off along a carriage way, engaged in earnest conversation.

They had not been gone ten minutes when Eloise came down from her chamber. Her guardian sat in his favorite seat by the window, while his wife lay asleep in an adjoining apartment. There was a glow in Eloise's cheek, and her eye sparkled with unusual brilliancy. The old Don did not observe it, however—he was wrapped in meditation. She approached him quickly, laid an arm on his neck, kissed him and whispered in his ear. He started, gazed inquiringly into her face, then followed her silently from the room. An hour later the Don's carriage—a close-covered vehicle—left the residence, driven by a black servant. It was evident something of importance was in contemplation, for the horses were urged forward at a rapid pace, and their course lay toward Matamoras.

CHAPTER III.—A DISCOVERY AND A HUSBAND.

It was ten o'clock at night. Verango and Loretto, with the Don and his wife, sat in the family sitting-room. Old Sebastian seemed to have renewed his age within the past few hours. He was happy, and did not seek to conceal his enjoyment. His wife, possessing a less demonstrative nature, sat quietly knitting, ever and anon looking up into the face of her husband, and from him to the two men, who ignorant of any cause for this manifestation of good spirits, attributed it to the consent of Eloise that the marriage should take place. They were inflated with expectations all their own.

Half-past ten, yet Eloise had not come into the room. Verango ventured an inquiry.

"I will see if she is disengaged," and the Don rang a silver bell. A servant appeared, to whom he said:

"Go see if Eloise is in her chamber. If she is, ask her to come down to the sitting-room."

The servant retired, and soon the door re-opened, when Eloise, leaning on the arm of a young man, a cloak over his shoulder, entered the apartment.

The presence of the stranger g the two men a momentary start, but they effected unconcern, and evidently waited for an introduction. No movement was to gratify them in this respect, and having handed Eloise to a chair, the young man sat down by Madame Sebastian. The old lady laid aside her knitting, and entered familiarly into conversation.

Eloise talked and chatted gaily with Verango, Loretto and her guardian, when Verango made a significent remark in reference to admitting a stranger when they had selected the time to settle an important question.

"I have no important question to settle with either of you gentlemen," she replied, coloring. "This young officer is authorized to transact the necessary business of the evening."

"I am sorry, gentlemen," observed the individual referred to, rising and laying aside his cloak, extremely so to interrupt either of you in the scheme you had in contemplation: but as a commissioned officer, I hold an order from the commanding general for your arrest. Will you submit peaceably, or shall I call a guard?"

This announcement gave an entire new aspect to affairs, and a short silence ensued. Verango was the first to speak. His words fairly hissed as they came from his lips.

"I see how matters stand without further explanation. We have simply failed, and are powerless to achieve our object by force. We will retire for the present, and bide our time. It will come! I will say, however, that it was not the ward we cared for, but the dower. We will be content to take that at our leisure some future day. Draw your weapon, Loretto, and we will cut our way out."

Just then a door opened, and the strange woman, leaning on the arm of an elderly man, came into the room. It was Don Sebastian's brother, a prominent citizen of Matamoras. Eloise had gone to him for assistance, and in the absence of civil authority he applied to Gen. Taylor, who had sent a lieutenant and guard.

"Is everything prepared, lieutenant?" he asked, addressing the young officer.

"Yes, it is as you ordered," was the prompt reply.

"Very well—we will proceed without delay. This lady," placing her a seat, "will give her testimony."

"Her eyes were upon Verango since she enbered the room, and he trembled beneath her scrutiny. Eloise came nearer the lieutenant." The Don and his wife witnessed the scene with interest.

Whether from curiosity to hear what the woman would say or waiting for an opportunity to escape, the prisoners remained passive, even exhibiting a sullen indifference. The woman spoke:

"Seventeen years ago, in company with my husband, we were on our return from Brazil to the United States. We had been there quite a number of years and had accumulated a handsome property; but not being pleased with society or government, we decided to turn our possessions into money and return to New Orleans, our native home. We carried out this design so far as starting homeward. We took a steamer at Rio Janeiro for Panama, at which we arrived safely. Here we engaged passage on a New York packet, and continued our journey. The day following our embarkation at Panama my husband discovered a suspicious-looking man stealthily watching him. This gave us much uneasiness, and to add to our trouble, just then I gave birth to a daughter. Shortly after this event, there came on a fearful storm. It lasted for several days, and it was feared the ship with all on board would be lost. Still in the midst of these terrific scenes that strange man hung about us. We decided he was a robber, who had some way learned of our money, and only waited an opportunity to secure it. The storm finally drove us into the port of Matamoras. Here quietly, and as we thought unobserved, we went ashore.

Our first movement was to secure rooms at a hotel, intending to let, the packet pass on and go by the next steamer ourselves.

"The first night at the hotel that same man with another whom I had not before noticed, entered our room and struck my husband a blow that made him senseless. I sprang out of bed, when a liquid from a vial was forced into my mouth and immediately I was helpless—unconscious. When my reason returned my husband and I were in a sailing vessel and out at sea. My child was not with us. I was told it was dead, but I never fully believed it. My husband was alive, but it was evident he could not live. His skull was badly fractured and he did not know me. The second day he was thrown overboard before my eyes. The men told me they had been hired to throw both of us into the sea, but if I would behave myself and cook for them, my life should be spared. I do not know how I lived or what happened during the days that followed. All that I remembered of that terrible past is that I found myself imprisoned in a lunatic asylum in Messina, Sicily I now think that for a period I was actually crazy, but when I recovered the past all came back to me. My husband and my child, all—all were remembered. Oh, God! how I suffered! I was not badly treated, but allowed no privilege whatever. I begged for pen and paper that I might write to my friends and apprise them of my situation but this was refused. By-and-by a party of Americans visited. I saw them heard them speak, and oh, how my heart leaped for joy! They believed my story; I was released and furnished with money and returned to my native country, knowing that my husband was dead, yet hoping that my child had been saved, I came directly to New Orleans and from there to Matamoras. After a little inquiry I ascertained that my daughter was living and where she could be found. I came, but not a day too soon. The same man—that villian standing there"—pointing toward Verango, "not content with the destruction of the parents, has been plotting against the child. Yes, it was he that entered our room that fatal night and struck the fearful blow. I know him. I could never forget him."

She ceased speaking, and her eyes wandered to Eloise. Then reaching out both arms the two were locked in a firm embrace.

"My child! My darling child!" the mother moaned.

"Yes, mother. Dear, dear mother!" She sobbed a moment, then added: "I have been so happy here all the days of my life, while you have been so miserable—so very miserable; but we will both be happy now and hereafter."

"You have heard the evidence," remarked the lieutenant, addressing the culprits. "You can consider yourselves under arrest."

"Who are you?" asked Verango, with a sneer, "that you take so great an interest in the affairs belonging to others?"

"I am simply a lieutenant obeying the command of my superior."

The sentence was scarcely spoken when there was a flash, a report, and a ball flew past the lieutenant's head, lodging in the wall. Thus, unintentionally, a preconcerted signal was given, when every door was thrown open and each presented a goodly array of fixed bayonets.

"Dash through the window," shouted Verango, "it's our only chance."

It was the last sentence he ever uttered. He had broken the sash and raised himself upon the window sill, when he dropped back into the room pierced by a bullet from the lieutenant's pistol. Lorretto attempted to escape at the opening, but fell back across the body of his late companion. Both were dead. Vengeance had been swift.

"Remove the bodies from the room and bury them," commanded the lieutenant, "then return to your quarters."

The soldiers obeyed with alacrity, and quiet was soon restored.

Then followed a scene of congratulation to her who had suffered so much and who had at last reached a haven of rest. It was evident she would not live long to enjoy it: yet the Don, in the fullness of his heart, declared she would never leave them, and that if kindness and love could make her forget the painful past, she would be happy again. Eloise cried and laughed alternately.

"Why should I not be happy?" she said. "I have now two mothers—two dear, dear mothers."

Sebastian's brother and the lieutenant did not leave leave the villa until the next morning, when they returned to Matamoras. From that time on for several weeks the lieutenant was an almost daily visitor. Eloise was not displeased at his preference, and grew to watch his coming—even to be sad if he did not come. Thus an attachment was formed, and at the time the Federal army moved on Monterey, they were openly engaged.

The marriage, however, did not take place until after the war, when the lieutenant resigned his commission and settled down in the villa, the happiest of men.

In the fullness of time Eloise's mother was taken from them, and soon after the Don and his wife followed. Eloise and her husband were the sole possessors of the Sebastian estate, and after many misgivings they decided to dispose of it, and removed to the North.

They came and selected a pleasant home on the banks of the Ohio, where they were happy and contented when the first gun was fired on Sumter. This roused the martial spirit of the companion of "Old Rough and Ready," and girding on the armor he went forth again to fight the battles for the Union. On his sword blade to-day is the simple inscription, "For Eloise and my country!"

From our Regular Correspondent.

Our European Letter.

Good reasons for our cousins beyond the sea to come to America—English farmers getting discouraged—Hard times ahead.—The Zulu war—Lady Waldegrave's death.—Londonentertainments.

LONDON, AUGUST, 7th, 1849.

The outlook for all persons connected with agricultural operations in this country is most disheartening, and there is little prospect of improvemennt, for if the rest of what is supposed to be summer were to be fine and hot, the change will almost come too late to be of use to the fruit or the crops. June was bad, and it was hoped that July would set matters right, but it is worse than its predecessor. The long days have been shortened by the cloudy skies, and the warm evenings, so enjoyable when they do come, must be put off until next year. People looked to St. Swithin, or, as some pedants call him, St. Swithun, and they were dissapointed. It is true that it did not rain on his own day, but it has rained nearly every day since. The old adage still counts many believers; but a meteorological observer now tells us that we must read the proverb backwards, and calculate upon rain if St. Swithin be fine, and vice versa. Thus far, the new theory appears to be justified. During the long dreary winter hopes were entertained for a fine and hot summer, but it has, thus far, been wet and cold—the temperature much below the average, and it is not at all unlikely that next winter will be worse than the one from which we have hardly escaped even in July. In London, we can hear a great deal of rain for if keeps the grass and the foliage green? but for the country it means loss of crops and bankruptcy. In the journals specially devoted to farming matters, I read of hay rotting in the meadows, or swept away by the floods; potatoes decaying, hops failing, corn sickening for want of sunshine and dry weather. All home-grown vegetables and fruit are late, and produce is sent prematurely to market because the gardener wants to utilize his ground and prepare for other crops. July is never the driest month in the year, but the rain usually falls in great plumps, and then is over for awhile, and a bright sunshine soon compensates for the heavy shower, helping to fill out and ripen the fruit. This year it has assumed "the fillykye" character of February. The waters are "out" in all the river valleys, high roads and railways are impassable in places where there is no locomotion possible except in boats or in carts. Barns and haystacks drift away across the sunken fields, sheep are drowned as if they were supernumerary kittens, everything assumes a mud and and watery aspect. The tired Londoner takes his holiday sadly. For him there are no walks down green lanes; his only excitement is to watch the drops as they course down the window-pane. It is not surprising that traders of all sorts are heard to grumble. Store-keepers had no spring trade, and now they complain of the slackness of the summer business. Ladies cannot go about in muslins, and other thin attire when the thermometer is nearer freezing point than summer heat. It is poor consolation that the umbrella trade is brisk and that there is a great demand for waterproofs.

It is evident that both the Government and the people of England are getting very sick of the war in Africa, which is generally regarded as an aggressive war on the part of the Colonial authorities and one that could, and should, have been avoided. Thus far the British troops have won no victories to compensate for their defeats, and they have already sacrificed twelve hundred European lives and added £500,000 a month, for the last six months, to the national budget. Cetawayo is a shrewd warrior, brave and cunning as well as patriotic, and resorts to all sorts of stratagems in defence of his country and his people. And who can blame him? He is engaged in a life-and-death struggle, in a war of self-defence. He proposes peace only to obtain a truce for harvesting his crops, and is drawing the British army of nine thousand men into the interior, burning the grass before them to starve their oxen, while his unknown hordes lie in ambush to receive them as at Isandhla. It is not surprising, therefore, that the people at home, as well as the army in the field, are becoming heartily disgusted with this miserable war of aggression and of vengence in South Africa. General Disconfient is in command of the British troops in the field, and general dissatisfaction reins among the people at home. Should Lord Beaconsfield decide to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country, as I am told he now contemplates doing, a revolution in the Ministry is inevitable.

The death of Lady Waldegrave has thrown a gloom over London society. She was one of the most popular women of her time, and since the death of Lady Palmerston no lady exercised so much influence in the salon. The hospitalities of Strawberry Hill were known to all fashionable and political London, especially among the leaders of the great Liberal party. Lady Waldegrave was married four times, and achieved an accession of fortune by the death of each husband. She used her wealth wisely, and never planed the part of the affected fine lady. As you doubtless know, she was the daughter of John Braham, the famous tenor singer, who occupied the same position fifty years ago that Sims Reeves does to-day.

The engagement of Madame Nilsson having terminated, the *role* of Mignon at Her Majesty's Theatre has now been assumed by Madame Marie Roze. I am informed that this lady has played the part nearly seventy times in France, Brussels, and America, so that her performance is one of ripe experience. It differs in many important respects from that of the Swedish artiste, and, as comparisons are odious, I shall not attempt to say which is the more correct reading. Suffice it that the acting and singing of Madame Marie Roze in the character are worthy of high commendation at the hands of so intelligent an artist. The general performance on Monday was one of great excellence. Mdlle. Kellogg was in much better voice, and sang very artistically as Filina, though she wisely declined an encore for the trying polacca. The performances at cheap prices are so successful that it has been decided to keep the theatre open for another week. A brief series of promenade concerts will follow, and at the end of September the regular autumn season of Italian opera will commence. This is spirited policy on Mr. Mapleson's part, particularly in these depressed times, when the public has less money to spend on amusements than heretofore.

EDWARD.

The September Magazines.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL for September opens with the first part of a new novelette, entitled "Vivian, the Beauty," by Edwardes whose "Archie Lovell" and "Ought We to visit Her?" are so well known to novel readers. The story opens well, being vivacious, fresh, and full of promise of good points to come. It will be completed in four numbers of the JOURNAL. Of the general papers, Karl Blind's second paper on "Russian Conspiracies" is probably the most important. A third paper will be necessary to complete the weird record of oppression and insurrection, of murder, crime, and intrigue. There is a very interesting paper by John Esten Cooke, entitled "An Hour with Thackeray," relating an interview had with the great novelist in the city of Richmond. The just published "Souvenirs of Madame Vigee Le Brun" afford material for a good gossipy, semi-historic, semi-biographic paper. Charlotte Adams describes in glowing time the picturesque and strange aspects of a night in Venice. Mr. James Payn writes amusingly and satirically of the absurd criticisms and ridiculous propositions that certain would-be critics persecute popular writers with. There is an article on Anthony Trollope; a paper comparing recent French and English paintings, to the advantage of the latter; the continuation of the Besant and Rice novel, "The Seamy Side;" a reply to Matthew Arnold's paper on "Wordsworth," which appeared last month; and then come the editor's departments, in which new books are reviewed, and comments made on current topics.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY covers a wide range of light and substantial reading, and exhibits that combination of variety and interest which its readers have learned to expect. There are three articles of an educational character, one by Prof. Bovesen describing the peculiarities of the University of Rome and of the Italian school system; one by Mr. W. C. Brownell, giving an account of the novel methods adopted in the art schools of Philadelphia, which are illustrated in the pictures accompanying the article, all of them the work of the pupils of the schools; and one by Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, discussing the arguments for and against English Spelling Reform—a reform of whose ultimate success he entertains no doubt. Among the illustrated descriptive papers is one on Sandy Hook, by Mr. George Houghton, with some charming pictures by Church; another of Mr. Herbert H. Smith's Brazilian papers, describing an American Home on the Amazons, and illustrated by Champney; a delightful paper on Signs and Symbols by Mr. Frank B. Mayer, with pictures of some old "American inn signs, etc.;" a sketch by Miss Kate Field of Mr. Gilbert, author of the Pinafore; and a sketch by Mrs. Constance C. Harrison of "My Lord Fairfax of Virginia." In the department of fiction we have a fresh installment of "Haworth's," a second installment of Mr. James's serial, "Confidence;" and two short stories, one by Mrs. Foote and the other by Mr. J. B. Matthews and Mr. R. C. Bunner, the plot of which is uncommonly unfolded by a series of documents. There are seven poems, one of them a tribute to the late Prince Napoleon by his cousin, Mr. Wm. C. Bonaparte Wyse; and the six editorial and miscellaneous departments minister to a wide variety of tastes and contain much that is interesting, together with some things that are practically suggestive and helpful. Scribner & Co., publishers, New York. Sold at all Bookstores.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for September contains a great variety of interesting reading, and seventy-five splendid and handsome illustrations. Nine articles are embellished with the artist's pencil. The contents are: Fifty Years of American Art; Newport Society in the Last Century; Gold-mining in Georgia; The Last Revel in Printz Hall; The King collection of Engraved Gems; The Navesink Highlands; My Mariner; White Wines; An Industrial Society and its Work; Young Mrs. Janline; How that Cup Slipped; The Last Rose of Summer; Mary Anerley; Summer; Easy Chair; Editor's "Records," Drawer, &c., &c. Mr. Benjamin takes a wide field in descanting on American art from 1828 to 1878. The next article is sketchy and amateurish, but has a local interest. Mr. Ingersoll gives some picturesque hints of Georgia life. The next paper is a very old story warmed over, and with new names. Mr. Phillips describes some of the gems collected by the Rev. C. W. King, the greatest and luckiest collector of engraved antiquities. The next article describes some fine scenery in Monmouth county, New Jersey. Mr. Black's romance is breezy and entertaining. Mr. Howland describes the working of an industrial association in Alsace. Mr. Blackmore's is a story of the English coast-guard. The verse is not very striking. Miss Larcom's being, perhaps, the best, though not her best. For sale by E. R. Spear & Co.

ST. NICHOLAS for September helps the boys and girls to begin the new year of schooling with a great variety of amusing stories, pictures and interesting articles. It begins with a large frontispiece, drawn by Addie Ledyard, and, near the end it gives young Louis Napoleon's life-history, with a portrait engraved from a photograph taken a little while before his death. There are eight short stories, all illustrated. The Chateau D'Oiron is the title of an illustrated article on the history of the rare and beautiful pottery called Faience D'Oiron; On Wheels, with twelve quaint outline pictures, gives a concise account of wheeled carriages of all sorts and times; and The Frolicsome Fly's queer and interesting history is told with the help of two illustrations. The installments of the two serials—Frank R. Stockton's A Jolly Fellowship, and Susan Coolidge's Eyebright—are intensely interesting and make one wonder just how the stories are to be wound up, as they must be next month.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for September is laden with good things in Art, Fashion, and Literature. The Steel plate is an original design by Darley. A mammoth colored fashion plate is given. There is a large diagram pattern (alone worth the price of the book) and a variety of useful illustrations of dress for women and children. In literary excellence, Godey's Lady's Book is making marked advances, and can always be commended for the purity and high tone of all its contributors. The publishers will send to any address, postpaid, on receipt of 70 cents, the remaining four numbers of the present year, or for $1 will send the full current volume. Address Godey's Lady's Book, Philadelphia.

THE WIDE AWAKE has a pretty frontispiece, drawn by Miss Humphrey; an article on children at Newport, by "Margery Deane," with illustrations by Miss Humphrey; another of the Classics of Babyloni; a further installment of the adventures of Don Quixote, Jr.; a pretty poem by Mrs. Preston; another paper on American Artists, by Mr. Benjamin, in which some account is given of Mr. Samuel Colman's works; and a good many pleasant sketches and poems and pictures. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers.

THE NURSERY has for frontispiece a pretty seaside picture, showing a group of children engaged as so many are in these August days, digging in the sand while a sentinel lighthouse stands on a projecting cape near by, and far out at sea the stately ships sail past. There are other seasonable pictures, and plenty of stories, sketches and poems by writers who have a good appreciation of what children like. J. L. Shorey publisher, 36 Bromfield Street.

A non-plussed clergyman of this city is said to have sat up until a late hour fruitlessly trying to get the tangle out of the following anecdote, which is related in Mr. Conway's recent book: "In an orthodox family, with which I have had some acquaintance, a little bo

THE ROCKLAND GAZETTE.

Thursday, August 28, 1879.

☞ William R. Smith Esq., Treasurer of the Augusta Savings Bank, and one of the most prominent Democrats in Kennebec County, has written a letter to Hon. J. W. North in favor of the National banking system. He thinks the cry that is raised against this system is a most senseless one, and has its foundation in ignorance of the plainest principles of finance and business, and proceeds to show at length the great advantages of the National Bank plan over that of the old State Bank system, which it supplanted.

☞ Mr. William M. Brown of Centre Montville thus writes to the *Lewiston Journal*: I wish to say through your paper that last year I was a greenbacker, and one of the four delegates from this town that helped to nominate Murch. I was always a democrat before I got the greenback craze. This year I shall not vote at all; and one thing is sure I shall not vote the greenback ticket again. W. M. BROWN.

☞ Wonders will never cease." The first case on record, in this State, at least, of a religious society refusing a bequest, occurred in Portland. The late Mr. Charles Baker of that city died a few years ago, and, by his last will and testament made a bequest of some six or eight thousand dollars to the Park Street Unitarian Society of Portland, the bequest to take effect upon the death of his daughter, the sole surviving member of his family. Some few months since the daughter died, and made a will in consonance with that of her deceased father. At a recent meeting of the Park Street Society it was voted not to accept the Baker bequest.

☞ The State Superintendent of insurance companies in New York has been examining into the affairs of the institutions and has made some suprising discoveries. He reports four cases of defalcation, the most important being that of a deceased president, who continued his irregularities for ten years, and concealed them so skilfully, managing to obtain $40,000 or $50,000 from the institution, that, at his death, the company passed eulogistic resolutions, and voted his widow a present of $1,000.

☞ Nino Antonio, *alias* Larry O'Niel, who kept watch outside, while Infantino and Ardito murdered Mr. Frye in his house on Joy Street, Boston, was arrested last Thursday night, by Boston detectives, in Brooklyn N. Y. and was taken to Boston on Saturday. It is said that Larry planned the murder, and it was with his pistol the fatal shot was fired. Thus, within one week from the time the dreadful crime was committed, the whole gang—three principals, one accessory before the deed and one for receiving the stolen goods—has been arrested, by the vigilance of the Boston police. The three principals will, undoubedly expiate their crime on the gallows. All five concerned in the affair are Italians, and barbers. After his arrest Larry made a confession, which does not differ in any essential detail from those made by Infantino and Ardito.

☞ The Republican party of New Hampshire is recommended, by Hon. William E. Chandler, to take hold of the railroad question, secure by legislation a reduction of fares and freights to correspond with the reduction in the cost of operating the roads and stop the scandal of State officers and judges violating the law against accepting free passes. He writes a vigorous letter to *The Concord Monitor*, in which he says: "On the new railroad issues the Republican party can simply take one position: That the railroad corporations are the creatures and servants of the public, and their excessive charges for fares and freights are subject to reduction and regulation by law; and that the Republican party will not only announce these propositions, but will honestly, fearlessly and fully carry them into execution if kept in power."

The Kalloch Assault.

We give in our columns to-day a full account of the murderous assault, made last Saturday, in San Francisco, upon Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, who was born in this vicinity, and for many years was pastor of the 1st Baptist Church in this city and whose connexions here can be counted by scores. Of course, such an event as that which took place on Saturday, could not but create great excitement here, and every one was on the alert to obtain the latest intelligence. Great relief was experienced Sunday afternoon, when it was learned that he was still living, with a hope of his recovery, and all subsequent intelligence has been sought for with avidity.

Mr. Kalloch was born in South Thomaston, July, 1831. At that time South Thomaston and the city of Rockland were included within the limits of the town of Thomaston. He was a son of the late Rev. Amariah Kalloch, by his first wife. His father was for many years pastor of the 1st Baptist Church in this city, beloved and respected by all who knew him, and nothing could be said against his character; it was irreproachable. Isaac entered Waterville College, but did not graduate. He married Miss Caroline E. Philbrook of Waterville, Nov. 19th, 1850, and was settled as pastor of the 1st Baptist Church in Rockland, in 1851. His pastorate of this church continued to 1855, when he removed to Boston and took charge of Tremont street Baptist Church. After his difficulty in that city, he removed (in 1858), to Kansas, and was admitted to the bar. At the invitation of his former society he returned to Boston and resumed his labors in the Temple. He was afterward called to, and took charge of the Laight street Baptist Church in New York, which he brought out of a feeble state to become one of the largest Baptist associations in that city. In 1864 he returned to Kansas, where he took charge of important denominational and educational interests. In 1874 he removed to San Francisco, where he has been the popular pastor of the Baptist Society worshiping in the Metropolitan Temple, a splendid edifice that was erected mainly through his efforts. He took sides with the anti Chinese party and, thereby, became very podular with the Workingmen, who nominated him as their candidate for Mayor of San Francisco, the election to occur next Wednesday.

The latest intelligence about Mr. Kalloch is, that up to last evening he continued to improve. His condition is reported, by his physicians, as satisfactory, and if inflammation does not set in he may be considered in a fair way to recover.

☞ The assault upon Rev. I. S. Kalloch by Chas. De Young presents no circumstances of mitigation that could entitle the deed to be looked upon as anything less heinous than deliberate murder and assassination, in case of the death of the victim. If the offensive words spoken by Mr. Kalloch against the parentage of the De Youngs were false, as is asserted, such a slander would be peculiarly exasperating and would provoke a natural and just indignation; but De Young had forfeited any sympathy which would naturally be felt for a man resenting an aspersion of his mother's character, by the fact that he had committed against Mr. Kalloch the very offense which he sought to revenge with the assassin's pistol, when it was retaliated upon himself. It is claimed by the De Youngs that the article in the *Chronicle* which slandered Mr. Kalloch's father was a Boston despatch and was inserted after the De Youngs had left the office at night, and that they first saw it after it was printed. Had they stated this fact and made a prompt apology, this plea might have some force, but having published the article, they stood by it, and therefore became as fully responsible for its statements as if they were the authors of them. Further, the most respectable portion of the San Francisco press asserts, and we are informed from personal sources which we consider reliable, that the *Chronicle* has habitually and persistently assailed personal reputations, right and left, and has long been a vehicle for scandal and abuse. The conductor of such a paper—a man who is a traducer of other people's characters, can claim no sympathy in taking violent measures to avenge assaults upon his own or those of his relatives. De Young deserves nothing less than full punishment for his crime.

As to Mr Kalloch, we think that he committed a deplorable mistake when he allied himself with such a blatant, blaspheming blatherskite as Denis Kearney and politicians of his class. Mr. Kalloch could hardly expect to preserve his reputation as a minister, much less to increase it, when he placed himself in the position of the candidate of the Kearney party. And he stepped considerably lower, if he retaliated the assaults of the *Chronicle* in kind by using before a large audience the words which are attributed to him in the despatches. One despatch asserts that Mr. Kalloch was informed by its author, before he repeated it, that the *Sun* story concerning De Young's mother was false and was fabricated for revenge on the De Youngs; but we cannot believe Mr. Kalloch, who is a man of generous impulses, would be guilty of the meanness which this statement implies. It is bad enough to suppose that Mr. Kalloch, provoked by the De Youngs' slanders of his father, should have retaliated by proclaiming what he supposed to be the truth concerning their own parentage. This throwing back filth for filth was certainly not a very high-minded or honorable way of defending himself, but it was probably such a method as was best appreciated by a great portion of Mr. K.'s present political constituents. We can only hope, that in the event of his recovery—which now happily seems almost assured—Mr. Kalloch's future associations may be such as to be a source of more honor to himself and more gratification to his friends.

Political Notes.

The Democratic Convention in Aroostook County endorsed the Greenback nominations.

The Democratic Convention in Lincoln County last Saturday endorsed all the Greenback nominations except that for County Attorney, for which they nominated Benjamin F. Smith of Wiscasset.

The Greenback *Chronicle* intimates that the Greenback nominees in Androscoggin County for Senator and Judge of Probate, have withdrawn in favor of those nominated by the Democrats.

The Aroostook County republican convention was held Thursday and made the following nominations: For Senator A. C. Cary, of Fort Fairfield; Treasurer, Almon H. Fogg, of Houlton; Commissioner, Edward Wiggin, of Maysville; Clerk of Courts Ransom Martin, of Houlton; Attorney, George I. Trickey, of Caribou.

The Business Look.

The Auburn shoe factories shipped 1,265 cases of shoes and have received 65,366 lbs. of leather during the week ending Aug. 20. All the factories are doing a steady business and the hands all at work.

A prominent gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the shoe manufacturing business of Saco and Biddeford, says that the shoe business is very largely increased over last year. The firms commenced work earlier with an increased force and an increased demand.

The New York *Tribune* publishes interviews with the leading business men of that city, who express the belief that times are steadily improving. The abundant harvests in the West and South are cited as a basis for this belief. The revival of manufacturing interests in different parts of the country is also mentioned as a proof of returning prosperity. Prices in all departments of trade are firm, with a tendency to rise. Aside from these general considerations other encouraging signs are found to exist in the present condition of trade. In many cases the volume of business for the past six months shows an increase over that of any corresponding period since 1873; and in every instance the volume of business thus far in the present season is considerably in excess of that of last year. Intelligence has been received that a more cheerful feeling exists all over the land than at any time since 1873.

☞ A question recently came before the Postoffice Department, whether a Postmaster is required under the laws to testify in a judicial proceeding who rents a box in his office, who takes the letters from it &c., in order to show what becomes of certain correspondence. The subject was referred to Assistant Attorney-General Freeman, of the Post Office Department, and he has advised the Postmaster-General that the postmaster should not be required to answer the inquiries. He recommends that the postmaster appear, and, if required to purge himself of any supposed contempt, by the statement that the questions addressed him relate to matters within his knowledge only in his official character, required in the discharge of his duty as postmaster, and not in his individual capacity as a private citizen; and that by the law and the regulations of the Department, which have the force of law, he is forbidden to answer the questions.

The Fisheries Question.

A Washington despatch states that the claim for $103,000 damages on account of illegal interference with American fishermen at Fortune Bay, which Mr. Welsh, under instructions from the State Department, has presented to the British Government, is not a claim for restoration of that or any other part of the Halifax award upon the ground of non-fulfilment of conditions. The award is not considered *res adjudicata*, and this Government has no intention of making any claim for abatement or any request for a reconsideration of the amount of award based on the subsequent ill-treatment of its fishermen, or the non-recognition of their treaty rights.

The present claim is for specific grievances, and is to be considered without reference to the amount of the Halifax award, with which it has nothing to do. Mr. Welsh was instructed to base the claim for $103,000 upon the actual loss and damage sustained by American fishermen in consequence of the violent invasion of their treaty rights at Fortune Bay, and to obtain some security against the recurrence of similar offences in the future.

Advices received by the State Department from the North American coast represent, that although no actual violence has occurred this year, our fishermen are deterred, by the apprehension of violence, from approaching the shore and carrying on their business with the freedom guaranteed to them by the treaty, and that we are therefore deriving no benefit from our agreement with the British Government, and getting no return for our money. The state of feeling which prevails between our north coast fishermen and the British American fishermen, who consider themselves justified in using force to carry out local prohibitory laws, is regarded by our Government as extremely dangerous, and liable at any moment to lead to bloodshed and serious international misunderstanding, and it is therefore very anxious that some steps shall be taken by the British Government to do away with the local prohibitory laws of the Canadian Provinces, which now practically override and nullify the treaty provisions of far higher authority.

Attempted Assassination of Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Lynch Law Threatened.

Our community was thrown into great excitement last Sunday, by a telegram from San Francisco, stating that Rev. Isaac S Kalloch had been assassinated on the previous day by Mr. Charles De Young. Crowds gathered at the telegraph office, anxiously waiting for the information, and in the course of the forenoon a dispatch was received giving some particulars of the transaction, stating that Mr. Kalloch was still living, with a prospect of his recovery. The special telegrams to the New York papers furnish the following particulars of the murderous transaction:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Great public commotion has been caused here by the shooting, yesterday morning, of the Rev. Isaac. S. Kalloch, the Workingmen's candidate for Mayor, by Charles De Young, the senior proprietor and responsible editor of the *Chronicle*. The circumstances which led to the murderous deed are as follows: After Kalloch had been nominated by the workingmen of this city as their candidate for Mayor, Charles De Young, in a speech at the State Convention of the so-called "Honorable Bilks," announced that he would compel Kalloch to withdraw from the contest. Subsequently he informed Kalloch that unless he withdrew he would rake his record in the columns of the *Chronicle*. Kalloch sent back word for De Young to go ahead; that he could tell worse things about the De Youngs than anything they could bring against him. On Wednesday last the *Chronicle* came out with a long article reviewing Kalloch's career in Boston and in Kansas, dwelling particularly on his reported amours, as well as on his political and business record. Thursday's and Friday's *Chronicle* contained similar and more elaborated articles, and referred by name to Kalloch's father now dead, recounting sundry alleged immoralities on his part. Kalloch had advertised a mass meeting at Metropolitan Temple last night, at which it was given out that he would read a copy of an article published some five years ago by B. F. Naphtaly in a little paper called *The Sun*.

This article was an attack upon the personal and family record of the De Youngs, of the most pronounced character, and led to an attempt on their part to kill Naphtaly, which failed. The De Youngs sent Kalloch word that if he read that article they would shoot him on sight. On Friday night an immense crowd gathered at the Metropolitan Temple, and the street outside was packed with a crowd numbering thousands. Mr. Kalloch addressed the indoor meeting, scathing the De Youngs mercilessly, and reflecting on their personal record and family antecedents in the most direct manner. After adjourning the meeting in the hall, he went outside, mounted the stand, and spoke briefly. After reviewing the attacks of the *Chronicle* upon himself, he said: "In maligning the reputation of my father, who has filled an honorable grave for many years, these journalistic vipers have rendered the most vicious retaliation on my part necessary and justifiable. These disgraceful records make such an attack possible, and I am justified in pronouncing them the 'two bastard sons of a prostitute.'" He said that he had the *San Francisco Sun's* article in his pocket, but did not wish to spend all his ammunition at once.

Next morning De Young resolved on a murderous revenge. He drove alone in a coupe to the Metropolitan Temple, and arrived there about 10 o'clock, just as Kalloch was stepping into a carriage with Carl Browne, Denis Kearney's former secretary. De Young sent an American District Telegraph boy to Kalloch to say that a gentleman wished to speak with him. Kalloch approached the vehicle, and as he reached the door, De Young pointed his revolver at his left breast and fired. The bullet entered Kalloch's left breast between the third and fourth ribs. He staggered back as if about to fall, but recovering himself, he tried to escape, but De Young sent a second bullet after him, which struck him in the left thigh, and then ordered the coachman to drive away.

As some disturbance was anticipated, there were a number of workpeople near the Temple. They at once made a rush for the coupe, seized the horse's head, and endeavored to get De Young out. He kept them at bay for a moment with his pistol. In the meantime a police officer had arrived. The crowd seized the coupe and overturned it, and as it went over De Young leaped out. He and the officer were at once attacked, the latter being knocked down and trampled on. De Young was beaten about the head and face, though not very seriously. The officer, De Young and the driver of the coupe struggled through the crowd amid cries of "Hang him!" "Kill him!" At the corner of Fifth and Market streets two more officers made their appearance, and with their assistance De Young was taken to the Baldwin Hotel, and, escaping by another entrance, got into a carriage and drove rapidly to the police station, the crowd following. De Young was at once taken to one of the tank cells, while the crowd, thousands in number, surrounded the prison, and seemed determined to attack it. Meantime the police rapidly assembled; ropes were stretched across the streets leading to the prison, and every preparation was made to resist an attack. The Chief of Police at once called General McComb into consultation, and Attorney-General Hamilton, who was present, telegraphed to Governor Irwin for orders. General McComb immediately assumed the responsibility of preserving order, and ordered the military to assemble at their armories.

THE MOB DELIBERATES.

The news spread rapidly through the city, and intense excitement prevailed. In accordance with notices posted in the streets, workingmen assembled in immense numbers at the sand lots, and by two o'clock, notwithstanding the crowds gathered on the streets in town, over 10,000 excited men were gathered around a rude rostrum, shouting, cursing and calling for the blood of Kalloch's assassin. Clitus Barbour took the stand and addressed the meeting, earnestly urging the workingmen to await the arrival of Kearney before taking further steps. The crowd, however, was eager for action, and listened with bad grace to all arguments tending to delay their vengeance. Barbour continued, dwelling upon the fact that they were unorganized and in no condition to cope with the police and military. In reply, the crowd demanded to be led at once down town to hang De Young and demolish *The Chronicle* office. Barbour informed them that the presidents of the Ward Clubs were in session, and had decided to await the arrival of Kearney, but that if Kalloch died they were fully determined to hang De Young without delay. Tremendous cheers greeted this announcement. Wright, vice-president of the party, addressed the crowd in the same strain. A dispatch was read from Kearney stating he would be down from Vallejo by the 8 o'clock boat, asking that a committee be sent to Vallejo to give him a full statement of the condition of affairs on the way down, and that any action be delayed until his arrival. Flynn, secretary of the party, read a message from Kalloch, counselling the meeting to be moderate and wait for Kearney's arrival. William Wellock and Mr. Cross of Nevada City, the candidate of the party for Attorney-General, who happened to be in town, also counselled moderate measures. Stephen Maybell, who has been prominent at the sand lots meetings heretofore, attempted to excite the crowd to deeds of violence, but was restrained by those on the stand, although the crowd was with Maybell and clamored wildly that he should be heard. Other speakers sought to quiet the people, assuring them that in case Mr. Kalloch's wounds proved fatal, summary vengeance would be taken on his murderer. This was the only expression that called out the unqualified approbation of the crowd, which finally agreed to remain quiet until Kearney's arrival.

A GREAT MEETING AT THE SAND LOTS.

Kearney arrived from Vallejo by last evening's boat, while the city was still seething with excitement. He was met by a crowd of several thousands who received their leader with almost a frantic exhibition of joy. The Working-men's military companies, to the number of 160 men with rifles and fixed bayonets, were on hand as an escort. With Kearney at their head, the procession marched up Market-st. for the sand lots, filling the street for several blocks, and making the air ring with cheers for Kearney and cries of "Hang De Young!"

The procession on its way to the Sand lots stopped at the Workingmen's Headquarters, in Market-st., near Fifth st., where their ward presidents were in session, deliberating on the course to be pursued. Kearney entered the building and joined the ward presidents, when a crowd gathered around the building, blocking up the street. The entrance was guarded by sentinels with fixed bayonets, and no one was admitted without a countersign. It was announced from a window that nothing would be done without due deliberation, but that vengeance would be taken. In a short time the march for the sand lots was resumed. The crowd had assembled there before Kearney's arrival, and was harangued by several prominent workingmen, counseling prudent action. Kearney, on arriving, immediately ascended the stand and began addressing the assemblage, which covered the entire space between the rostrum and Market street. Probably not less than 20,000 persons were present. The vindictive feeling which prevailed during the day had apparently in no wise diminished, and at the word from Kearney the whole body would have poured down town without hesitation to wreak their vengeance on the De Youngs. Kearney realized the situation fully and addressed himself to the task of quieting the passions of his followers. He reminded them that in ten days the election would put the whole machinery of the city government in their hands, and without fail the proprietors of the *Chronicle* would then meet their deserts; that any present attempt of violence would be met by the revolvers of the police and the rifles and gatling guns of the military; and said the game was not worth the shedding of the blood of one honest man. He adjured them by their regard for their reputation throughout the country, the eyes of which were upon them, to do no violence, but disperse quietly to their homes. He announced that to-morrow afternoon he would meet them on the sand lots; that in the meantime he would inquire more fully into the state of affairs, and would then, he believed, be able to show them how to dispose of the matter with credit to themselves. Never was Kearney's boundless influence over his followers exhibited to better advantage. Although the vast crowd were fairly howling for the blood of the De Youngs, they yielded implicitly to his advice And when he dismissed them they surged away in various directions, evidently prepared to follow his advice to the letter. Everything has been very quiet down town during the evening.

The business office of *The Chronicle* was surrounded early in the evening, by a considerable crowd, and some talk of mobbing was indulged in, but no action taken. The office was closed early in the evening and left in charge of police. The printing office, on Clay street, is running as usual, but guarded by a strong detachment of police. In that vicinity no demonstration whatever was made during the evening. Montgomery street was almost deserted until after the adjournment of the sand lots meeting. At the Central Station, where the De Youngs are confined, the whole police force were assembled, except those stationed at a few other points, all the other beats being left to take care of themselves. The militia were also under arms. A crowd hung around the station during the evening, but they were not demonstrative. Altogether, the evening passed off quietly.

SAN FRANCISCO MORE TRANQUIL.

EVENING.—Everything is perfectly quiet, but every preparation has been maintained throughout the day on the part of the authorities for the preservation of the peace. A full police force is on duty at the Central Station, a gatling battery is quartered in the Police Court room and a light battery in the court yard. A guard of police has also been kept over the business and printing offices of *The Chronicle*.

The streets during the day have presented usual aspect, no unusual crowd being noticeable anywhere except in the vicinity of Metropolitan Temple, where a great throng of men, women and children have been hanging around all day drawn by morbid curiosity or desire to learn the latest advices concerning the state of the wounded preacher. Ropes are stretched to keep the crowd from the immediate vicinity of the building, and the street is guarded by sentries from the Workingmens' military companies, who allow no vehicles, except street-cars, to pass. Tan bark has been spread on the track to deaden the sound.

✠ Hon. Wm. W. Rice, Representative in Congress from the Worcester District of Massachusetts, will speak at Farwell Hall to-morrow evening.

✠ T. W. Taylor, Esq., known as "Beeswax", —a correspondent of the *Irish World*, will address the citizens of Rockland, in Postoffice square this evening.

✠ Last Friday night, on her trip down from Boston, steamer Cambridge was struck on the side by a heavy sea, which tore off a portion of the woodwork of the paddle-box.

Knox County Democratic Convention.

The Democartic Convention for Knox County was held in the Court room in this city last Saturday. All the towns were represented except Friendship, North Haven and Hurricane.

The convention was called to order by Dr. H. C. Levensaler of Thomaston, chairman of the county committee, and L. M. Staples Esq., of Washington, was made temporary President and L. F. Starrett Esq., of Warren, was made temporary Secretary. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Staples made a brief address, warning the Democrats to avoid fusion with the Greenbackers. Subsequently, the temporary organization was made permanent.

A committee on credentials reported delegates present from all the towns except North Haven, Friendship and Hurricane.

Mr. Berry of Rockland announced that Col. Ricker, the Democratic candidate for Senator last year, declined being a candidate for re-nomination.

Mr. Rice of Rockland moved to proceed to the nomination of candidates for the several offices, but withdrew his motion at the suggestion of the President that a committee on resolutions be first appointed.

Capt. Watts, of Thomaston said he could not perceive any necessity for resolutions. They would be useless.

Mr. Rice said it was customary for county conventions to endorse the resolutions of the State Convention. It was the least thing they could do, though he himself, did not know what those resolutions were.

Capt. Watts could see no necessity for endorsing the resolutions of the State Convention. If, however, Mr. Rice was a candidate for Senator, and wished to obtain some prestige, he would not object.

Mr. Rice said he was not a candidate for Senator; but, in behalf of the Rockland delegation, he would name a man, who was a Democrat, and always had been one, every inch of him, and was not in the least tinctured with Greenbackism. He would name Charles A. Sylvester, Jr., of Camden. (Applause).

A motion was then made and adopted that this Convention heartily endorse the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention.

A ballot was then taken for a candidate for Senator and Charles A. Sylvester, Jr., of Camden, was nominated, receiving 41 votes. Nelson Thompson of Friendship had 6.

Hannibal Morang, of Appleton, was nominated as candidate for County Commissioner; and W. H. Rhoades, of Rockland, for County Treasurer. Both of these nominations were made by acclamation. They were the Democratic candidates last year.

The several representative districts presented the following names for County Committee, which were accepted by the Convention:

Rockland—W. J. Thurston, Samuel Bryant.

Thomaston, &c—H. C. Levensaler.

Union and Warren—L. F. Starrett.

Camden—C. A. Sylvester, Jr.

Hope, Appleton and Washington—Elden Burkett.

St. George, Cushing and Friendship—R. S. Torrey.

So. Thomaston, Vinalhaven and North Haven—Henry Spalding.

On motion of Dr. Levensaler, it was voted that the candidates nominated for offices procure the printing of the necessary ballots, and place them in the hands of the County Committee.

The Convention then adjourned, having been in session only one hour and a half, and notice was given of the flag raising in the evening, and that Gov. Garcelon would speak.

In the City.

✠ Annie Louise Cary, Sept. 23d.

✠ Election a week from next Monday.

✠ The fall term of the city schools will begin a week from next Monday.

✠ Mr. Jas. Clark fell overboard from R. R. Wharf on Tuesday but was soon rescued.

✠ Rev. W. O. Holman will preach at the First Baptist Church next Sunday, morning and evening.

✠ The ladies of the Universalist Society will hold an ice cream festival, at their Vestry, on Tuesday evening of next week, Sept. 2d.

✠ At the Church of Immanuel, next Sunday morning, the pastor, Rev. W. T. Stowe, will preach on "The Final Test of Doctrines." The public cordially invited.

✠ The Greenback Caucus, Wednesday evening, nominated G. A. Lynde and James Adams as candidates for representatives from this city, and appointed a canvassing committee of three from each Ward.

✠ Mr. F. G. Singhi and family, with some friends have been enjoying a week's camping, at Jameson's Point. The Singhi Band with their ladies pay them a visit this afternoon and eat chowder to-night.

✠ A new tin roof is being put on the building corner of Main and Lime Rock streets.—Mr. O. H. Perry is re-shingling his block.—Mr. J. F. Hall is having a ventilator put in his shop and otherwise repairing.

✠ Schooner Brilliant arrived at Rockland Tuesday night in tow of revenue steamer McCullough. She went ashore on Monroe's Island at about 7 P. M. Monday, in the fog. She will discharge cargo here, repair and proceed.

✠ A photograph of Rev. I. S. Kalloch, and a large photograph of the "Metropolitan Temple, the scene of the murderous attack upon him, have been exhibited in the window of the W. U. telegraph office since Monday.

✠ A. S. Rice, Esq., has purchased the house at the corner of Union and Middle streets, owned by Mrs. Williams. The price paid we understand was about $3500.

✠ Schooner Laura Messer of this port, which sailed from Windsor, N. S., previous to the late severe gale, and for whose safety fears were entertained, passed Fortress Monroe 27th inst. with loss of fore and mainsail.

✠ The annual re-union of the Emery family took place at Owl's Head on Thursday of last week, and the Ingraham family gathering occurs next Saturday at Ingrahamville. The Kalloch re-union took place at West Camden, yesterday.

✠ Rev. Mr. Ashley, who is engaged in preaching to the freedmen at Atlanta, Ga., spoke at the Congregational Church last Sunday morning, upon the condition of the colored people at the South. In the evening Rev. Mr. Blair officiated, for the first time since his vacation.

✠ The American Hook and Ladder Company will make an excursion to Bangor, accompanied by the Singhi Band, on the steamer Katahdin, next Tuesday morning, returning the next day. Those who wish to accompany them on the excursion can obtain round trip tickets for one fare.

✠ On Tuesday night about ten o'clock a large stone was thrown through the parlor window of the residence of Mr. J. W. Jackson, corner of Union and Grove streets, and windows in Farrand & Spear's store, and Flanagan's saloon were broken in a similar way the same night.

✠ Miss Poor, to whom we referred in our last issue, is stopping at the Stackpole House for the present, where she will receive applications from any who may desire to join her proposed class in French, and where she will be happy to answer any enquiries for information on the subject.

✠ The official vote in this city at the final trial to elect a Mayor last Spring was as follows: John Lovejoy (Republican,) 750; J. Fred Hall (Greenback,) 696. Republican plurality, 55.

✠ The barge Juno and the Steamer Clara Clarita were crowded with passengers this morning for the camp-meeting at Northport. Every body seemed to be going thither.

✠ Mr. E. V. Smalley, of the New York *Tribune* was in town Saturday, and also Mr. Geo. B. Moore, of the Brownville, Nebraska, *Granger*. The last named gentleman is visiting his brother, J. E. Moore, Esq., of Thomaston.

✠ At the adjourned annual meeting of the Universalist Society, on Monday evening, the gentlemen whose names follow were chosen Trustees for the current year, viz.—J. S. Willoughby, George Gregory, C. A. Sylvester, Jr., O. P. Hix, J. P. Wise, Z. Pope Vose and Geo. W. Pierce.

✠ Our thanks are due to Mr. W. A. Kimball, Traveling Agent of the P., B. & M. Steamboat Co., for a copy of "Ramblings along the Eastern Shore of New England," a hundred page pamphlet issued by the Passenger Department of the Eastern Railroad Co., and illustrated with numerous engravings.

✠ Dr. J. Homer, assisted by Drs. Cook and Stevens, removed a tumor and the left breast from Mrs. L. D. Andrews, of Camden, last Friday. She is doing admirably. Dr. Homer has, as we are informed, established an office in Boston, at 28 Winter street, Room 27, where he may be consulted in future, either in person or by mail.

✠ The camp-meeting at Noblebore will begin next Monday. The Knox & Lincoln Railroad will carry passengers from Rockland, Thomaston and Warren to the Camp Ground and return for 75 cents, on all regular trains and also on special trains leaving Rockland at 6 P. M. and returning after the evening services.

✠ The annual meeting of the Rockland Masonic Relief Association takes place on Tuesday evening Sept. 5th. The association now numbers nearly four hundred, and if the members would show an interest by attending to the meeting etc., the membership might be doubled the coming year. There is no better insurance than this plan secures, and all Masons not provided for should join at once.

✠ The auction sale of property belonging to Gen. Berry Engine Co., last Saturday evening, realized about $114.00. The Company has divided its funds and disbanded, leaving, however, a fund of $60 in the hands of a committee for the purpose of a re-union on the 14th of February next. The sum received by each member of the company was $9.71 and each received also a uniform.

✠ Mr. H. M. Wise, who resides in the same family with his father-in-law, Mr. A. R. Hills, on High street, has had a hammock slung in the yard, near the house, for some time past. On Monday evening, about half-past nine, some person entered the grounds and cut this hammock down and carried it away, though there was a bright light in the house and several members of the family were in the sitting-room at the time.

✠ Misses Lulu Bennett and Jessie Knight gave a party to their young friends yesterday afternoon at the residence of little Miss Jessie, at 17 Grove street. About seventy-five invitations were issued and a very nice and pretty company of fifty children assembled on the occasion. The tea tables were spread out-of-doors and presented a charming sight when the happy juveniles were assembled around them. A good deal of wonder and amusement was caused when all the children discovered that tiny China "babies" had been baked into their tea-cakes. All greatly enjoyed the provisions made for their entertainment by their juvenile hostesses.

✠ The Greenbackers expect to have a "big thing" at their clam-bake and demonstration in this city next Saturday. People are expected from all the region round about. A special train will run from Bath, bringing passengers for only 50 cents for the trip here and back from all stations except Warren and Thomaston, and from those for 25 cents. The Juno makes a trip from Belfast and intermediate points at 50 cents for the round trip. The Singhi, Rockport and Thomaston Bands will furnish music, there will be a procession and a big clam-bake at Lindsey Grove, where Hon. Gilbert De La Matyr is to make an address. Maj. Joseph L. Smith, the candidate for Governor, Hon. T. H. Murch and Hon. Nelson Thompson will be present and there will be speaking in the evening, in Post Office Square.

✠ During the severe gale of the 18th, the schooner Chase, of this port, Capt. Mark L. Ingraham, was lying at Norfolk, Va. The vessel being at the wharf, during the gale, Capt. Ingraham, who was in the cabin, heard one of the lines part by which the schooner was held to the wharf. He immediately ran out of the cabin, and as he stepped on deck his feet were caught by the line and he was tripped and thrown forcibly, striking his side upon the bitts and breaking two of his ribs in two places, besides seriously hurting his hip, but not breaking the bone. Capt. Ingraham was subsequently taken to a Catholic hospital, where he has been receiving the best of care and where his case is progressing as favorably as possible. It will probably be two or three weeks before he is able to leave the hospital.

✠ As we mentioned last week, Gen. Berry Engine Co., in making disposal of its effects, voted to present its elegant silk national ensign and staff, (the gift of the wife and daughter of Maj. Gen. H. G. Berry) to Edwin Libby Post, G. A. R., and on Tuesday evening the presentation and acceptance of this appropriate gift was made the occasion of a very pleasant gathering at the head quarters of the Post. At about half past seven the members of the Post gathered in good numbers at their hall, to welcome and entertain their guests of the evening, who included the members of Gen. Berry Engine Co., Engineers of the Fire Department, representatives of the press and a few others. No ladies were present. At about eight o'clock the members of Gen. Berry Engine Co., marched into the hall, the Post being drawn up on the other side of the hall to receive them, the officers presenting arms. The standard was then brought in and was presented to the Post by Past Foreman T. S. McIntosh, in an exceedingly felicitous and appropriate little speech, in which he referred to the organization of the company, the presentation of the standard by the wife and daughter of Gen. Berry, and the jealous care with which it had been cherished by the company, in gratitude to the donors and respect for the memory of the heroic commander whose name they bore. When the question arose as to what disposition should be made of this cherished standard it was felt by all, that to no hands could it be so fittingly confided as those of Edwin Libby Post. The speaker highly complimented the Post and confided the standard to its care, expressing in eloquent words the confidence of the members of the company that it would never suffer stain or disorder in such custody. Gen. Davis Tillson, in a brief and eloquent speech, received the flag in behalf of the Edwin Libby Post, expressing their thanks for the honor conferred by making them the recipients of the cherished flag, and promising that they would always faithfully preserve and protect it. He paid a high compliment to the character and services of the Gen. Berry Engine Co., who had always borne this standard with honor to themselves and the name they bore.

After the presentation the company were seated, and Post Commander W. W. Ulmer, in the chair, called for remarks from several of the company and brief speeches were made by Comrades Dr. B. Williams, 2d. Chas. D. Jones, John F. Singhi and Gen. J. P. Cilley. Commander Ulmer, in closing this portion of the programme, made some very appropriate remarks, closing by informing the "Berrys" that the Post, the hall and all its contents were at their hearty service for the remainder of the evening. The company then broke up into social groups and some time was spent in card playing, conversation, etc., as inclination prompted. At about quarter past nine the company were summoned to the large ante-room of the hall, where tables had been spread and where all sat down to an excellent oyster supper, with fruit of various kinds for dessert, and cigars for all who used the weed afterwards. The whole occasion was heartily enjoyed by all present and everything passed off in the happiest manner.

✠ We regard Dr. J. Homer as being a very skilful and intelligent physician. He enjoys a wide reputation through the eastern part of this state as being one of the most successful surgeons that ever practiced the medical profession in this or either of the adjoining counties. He was obliged to give up a lucrative general practice in this city on account of his health.—*Rockland Opinion*. And cheerfully endorsed by the *Courier*.

We have enjoyed a pleasant acquaintance with Dr. H. since his coming to Rockland, and endorse the opinion of our city contemporaries.

✠ We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our paper of the Bryant & Stratton Commercial School, of Boston, now well known as the leading institution of its kind in America. The training given in this School has been the direct means of starting thousands of young men on a successful career in business life. We advise all who contemplate any change in schools to read the Prospectus of this Institution, which may be obtained, post free, by addressing the principal, Mr. H. E. HIBBARD, 608 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

✠ Mrs. Dr. E. R. Still addressed a meeting in Post Office Square, last Saturday evening, in advocacy of the doctrines of the Greenback party. The gathering within hearing of the speaker's stand varied from 200 to 400, at different times during the evening, as nearly as we could judge. Mrs. Still advocated "fiat" money and the extreme Greenback doctrines. One of her objections to specie currency was that to produce or obtain it *intrinsic value* must be given, whereas "fiat" paper money costs nothing but the paper and printing. This appears to us to hit just the root of the matter with many of the Greenback party. They would like a "money" that can somehow be got into the pockets of the people without their paying for it, and the only trouble about the matter is that if this class of Greenbackers should succeed in getting plenty of "fiat money" printed and distributed without "intrinsic value" given for it, such a currency would be worth—just what it cost!

✠ We notice that Thomas J. Clunie, of Sacramento, is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the second California district. This Mr. Clunie, who has become a prominent citizen and politician of Sacramento, and who has served in the State Assembly from that city, a little more than a dozen years ago was a poor, ill-clothed lad, peddling clams in the streets of Rockland. Tommy Clunie then lived with an uncle, named Coffin, at Ingrahamville, and was not very happily situated. The uncle and aunt were both in the habit of getting intoxicated and their house was not a very reputable one. Tommy, who was a bright lad, used to lament his situation and wish that his mother, who was then in California, would send for him. Subsequently, about 1866, he went to Sacramento and there entered a Judge's office, where he proved himself very capable and began the study of the law. All that he could earn he invested, by the Judge's advice, in real estate, and by the large rise of this, he got a good start. He was admitted to the bar and his fortunes rose till he became an Assembly man and is now a candidate for Congress. Mr. Clunie is, we believe, still hardly more than thirty years of age.

✠ The Democrats had a flag raising on Saturday evening, the day of their county convention. The Singhi Band were engaged for the occasion and played at the foot of Lime Rock street till about a quarter of eight, when they marched up to the Rankin Block, where the flag was to be unfurled and where a large number of people also gathered. No public notice had been given by those having the matter in charge, although it was announced in the presence of about forty people, at the close of the Democratic Convention, that Gov. Garcelon would speak at the flag raising. The Governor, however, made but a very few remarks, excusing himself from attempting an out-door speech and announcing that instead he would speak at Farwell Hall, after the flag raising. The flag was then unfurled. It is a large one, bearing the name of Alonzo Garcelon. The band then marched to the hall, where a meeting was organized and ex-Mayor Gregory called Mr. W. H. Rhoades to the chair. Gov. Garcelon was introduced and spoke for perhaps an hour, to a small audience, not more than three hundred persons being present at any time. If it had been known that the Governor was to speak, he would undoubtedly have had a much larger audience. The Governor eulogized the Democratic party, denounced Republican corruption and extravagance, and claimed that the Democrats and Greenbackers had done much to reduce State expenses and restore economy in the State government. He dis

ALL SORTS.—A large number of our people attend camp meeting at Northport, this week.—Mrs. E. M. Wood takes her Sunday-school class to Bucksport, by the Cambridge, on Wednesday, on a picnic excursion.—Next Monday, Sept. 1st, our schools commence their fall and winter terms.

On Wednesday evening, Miss Ella C. Cleveland gave a concert at Megunticook Hall, assisted by the following artists: Mrs. Jennie Patrick Walker, soprano, Mr. J. A. Osgood, tenor; Dr. L. D. Fenderson, reader: Mrs. J. D. Ronimus, pianist and accompanist.

CAMP ADAMS.—More than two years ago, Mr. Joshua Adams purchased a complete camping outfit, consisting of three tents, cot bedsteads, mattresses, blankets, camp stools and cooking apparatus; since which time himself and friends from Boston have camped out for a time, during the heated term, the present summer being their third season. Two of the tents are used for sleeping, sitting and general recreation, the third for cooking purposes, it being supplied with all the necessaries for first-class cooking, either for a few or many. The slight selected for this camp is on the west shore of the bay, a short distance from Northeast point, from which place a splendid view of the bay and islands North, East and South, is had. These, together with the grove, rocky shore and sandy beach, make it one of the most delightful retreats to be found on the coast.

While in camp, Mr. Adams, is in the habit of inviting his friends to share with him for a time the pleasures of this retreat. On Wednesday, the 27th inst, Mr. Adams arranged for a clam-bake and pic-nic, to which were invited a select company from Camden, Rockland, Thomaston and Belfast. Representatives from all these places were present, among whom were, Warden Tolman, General Titcomb, and several others from abroad whose names we have forgotten. Among those from this village, were the Hon. Edward Cushing and family, Rev Mr. Cross, Prof. A. R. Banton, B. C. Adams and family, E. C. Fletcher and family, with several ladies and gentlemen who have no families.

The occasion was one long to be remembered for its many pleasant features. And Mr. Adams showed himself on this as he has on other occasions, eminently qualified to treat his friends in the most acceptable manner. The moment we reached the ground we felt an air of home freedom, and judging from appearances this was the case with all who were present.

This occasion has added another chapter to the doings of Mr. Adams, which will endear him more closely to his friends, and is another evidence of the thorough gentleman that he is, and of his worth as a citizen in the community.

A WISE LEGISLATOR.

He is successful because he has the manly courage to rise above all personal motives or interests and cast his vote and influence on the side of measures which will contribute to the well-being of his fellow-men. The good of the many, even though it proves injurious to the interests of the few, is the maxim of the wise legislator. But certain men will never admit the wisdom of this doctrine, any more than some selfish private practitioner will admit the superlative value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, because these remedies have injured their practice. Of course, no man in his right senses will pay a physician $5.00 for a consultation, a bottle of bitters, a few powders, and a prescription, when one bottle of Dr Peirce's Golden Medical Discovery and a bottle of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets, both costing but $1.25, will accomplish the same result, viz: cleanse the liver and blood, regulate and tone the stomach, and impart a healthful action to the bowels and kidneys. 1w39

We Challenge the Whole World,

If those afflicted with Catarrh could examine the lining membrane of their nasal cavity, extending through the head to the throat, they would discover an inflamed and irritated condition of the lining membrane with the minute blood-vessels swollen and engorged with blood, liable to bursting. An acrid and unhealthy discharge constantly flowing from the inflamed mucous membranes, and dropping into the throat, causing coughing, sickening sensation and difficulty in breathing; a portion of which is expelled by coughing, hawking and spitting. In some cases this matter is very tenacious and difficult of expulsion; a large portion of it is swallowed into the stomach, which assimilates with the food, whereby its poisonous effects are carried to the whole system, contaminating every tissue with its unhealthy influence. So hail the Chieftain, the Prince of Conquerors—Dr. Jaslah Bridge's Catarrh Specifice, No. 182. Sold by J. E. Robinson, W. H. Kittredge and C. H. Pendleton. 2w

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups: I know of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill. 2w38

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY and CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressely to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia and Nervousness, and will cure any case. Price 50 cents, postage free. Edward Merrill, Agent, Rockland. 1y25

— Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia restores gray hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, and is one of the finest dressings for the hair in the market. Parsons, Bange & Co., Wholesale Drug'ts. 1y28

— Miss Sawyer's Salve as now prepared is the best known. Price 25 cents. 1y28

— The Holman Liver Pad is the only genuine, and positively cures as advertised. 1y28

— Dr. Cutter's Braces correct the habit of stooping. Parsons, Bange & Co., Wholesale Druggists Portland, Gen'l Ag'ts. 1y28

A HARD CASE CURED.

ANSONIA, CONN., Aug. 1, 1879.

DR. BRIGGS & CO.

Gents,—After having suffered about 11 years as a result of having a pair of boots made to fit my fancy instead of my feet, the result of which was painful bunions, hard and soft corns, a sore instep, and two ingrowing nails, I have cut and destroyed more than $150 worth of boots in the past 11 years, and paid to real and pretended chiropodists nearly $200; spent over $50 for caustic salves and plasters which were out of no benefit to me in effect. You may imagine the condition I was in when your agents, Messrs. Hillhouse & Pemberton, induced me to try your Bunion Balsam and Sure Corn Cure, by agreeing to refund the money if not satisfactory; also your Radical Cure for Ingrowing nails. Both have proved eminently successful, and my bunions, corns and nails are apparently permanently cured, so I now have my boots to fit my feet. I must cordially recommend your remedies, and most sincerely thank you for the benefit I have received. Send me by express a bottle of your Deodorizing Foot Lotion.

Very Resp'y Yours,
THOS. H. DERMONT.

Strange but Wonderfully True.

People have limp'd around the earth,
Or sat and groaned beside the hearth,
Blaming the fate that gave them birth,
And gave them Corns and Bunions.

Many and various mixtures have been tried;
Sweet oil, perhaps, has been applied;
Or herbs gathered from the mountain side;
But nothing used is pleasing.

Tormented with Bunion, Corn, or Bruise,
Thousand of sufferers heard the news,—
The remedy that meets their views
Is Dr. Briggs's Bunion Balsam.

Sold by J. E. Robinson, W. H. Kittredge and C. H. Pendleton. 39

MARRIAGES.

In Vinalhaven, Aug. 24th, Mr. Freeman Vinal and Miss E. Dean, both of Vinalhaven.
In Bristol, 19th inst., Mr. George W. Young and Miss Annie E. Spinal, both of Bristol.
In Newport, 16th inst., Mr. Fred R. Spaulding and Miss Ella Fowler, both of Newport.

DEATHS.

[Notices of Deaths are inserted free, but obituary notices, beyond the date, name and age, must be paid for at the rate of 5 cents a line. Poetry 6 cts. per line.]

In this city, Aug. 25th, Ella A., twin daughter of John M. and Anna Meservey, aged 9 months.
In this city, Aug. 21st, Bessie B., daughter of F. D and Rosa Smith, aged 1 year, 9 months, 22 days.
In this city, Aug. 19th, Lizzie May, daughter of George B. and Lizzie D. Hanaham, aged 2 months, 12 days.
In this city, Aug. 28th, Mabel E., daughter of Chas. I. and Lucy A. Brown, aged 1 year and 7 months.
In Thomaston, Aug. 26th, Edith Frances, daughter of Frederick D. and Emma A. Waldo, aged 4 weeks.
In Vinalhaven, Aug. 23d, Mrs. Rose W. wife of Watson H. Vinal, Esq., aged 50 years.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ROCKLAND.

Arrived.

Ar 21, schs Florida, Grant, Boston; Moses Eddy, Warren, New York; Chas. Carroll, Burding, Portsmouth; S. J. Lindsey, Kennedy, New York; W. C. Hall, ——, Owl's Head; Railroad, Webster, Portland; Vineyard, ——, Provincetown; Allegheny, Cookson, New York. 22, Arlosto, Elwell, Boston; Atalanta, Bradbury, do; Lucy Jane, Hopkins, do; Cephas Starrett, Babbidge, do. 23, D H Ingraham, Greeley, Boston; Pallas, French, do; Louisa Frances, Thorndike, Portland; Fleet Wing, Maddocks, New York; Susan, Thurston, Boston; U S Rev Steamer McCulloch, Hamlin, Mt Desert. 24, schs Sardinian, Holbrook, Portland; Monticello, Melvin, New York for Bangor; James R, Wood, Salem; Planet, Abbott, ——; Eva B Stearns, ——, Bangor; Mary Brewer, Tolman, New York; Pearl, Robinson, Danvers; A Clement, Littlefield, Penobscot; Uncle Sam, Shaw, Belfast. 25, Provincetown, Gray, Brooksville; Lillian, Ryan, Belfast for Boston; Exeter, Jackson, Bangor; James Henry, Snow, Boston; Commerce, Thorndike, New York; Wm McLoon, Torrey, Bangor; Speedwell, Whiten, New York; G E Prescott, Gupill, do; Brush Mary A Clasby, St John, NB. 26, schs Hume, Calderwood, Salem; R L Kenney, Farr, New York; E S Wilson, Patterson, Belfast; bark Lorinda Borstel, Borstel, Antwerp; sch Canton, Gray, Brooksville. 27, John Bird, Smith, Alexandria for Eastport; sloop Hero, Richards, Mt Desert; sch Commerce, Rich, Eden.

Sailed.

22, schs Frank Norton, Ames, ——; Thomas Hix Yeaton, New York; G W Ralit, Coleman, Dover, NH; Bishad, ——, New York; Florida, Grant, Newburyport; Alnomak, Sprague, ——. 23, Lemuel, Achorn, Frankfort; America, Trueworthy, New York; Empress, Lord, do. 24, schs Atalanta, Bradbury, Boston. 25, Maria Theresa, Kalloch, do. 26, H G Bird, Bunker, Wilmington, NC; S J Lindsey, Kennedy, New York; D Ellis, Torrey, do; G W Baldwin, Lewis, New London; American Chief, Snow, New York; Lillian, Ryan, Boston; Pearl, Robinson, Danvers; Wm S Parnell, Winfield, ——. 27, Silas McLoon, Spear, New York; Louisa Frances, Thorndike, Portland; Ariosto, Elwell, Boston; Hamilius, Tolman, New York. 28, Susan, Thurston, N York; Hume, Calderwood, Salem; br Mary A, Clasby, St John, NB.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON—Ar Aug 23, schs S M Bird, Merrill, Philadelphia; Grace Bradley, (of Thomaston,) Hupper, Savannah Aug 6 via New York.

EDGARTOWN—Ar 21st, schr George, Rhoades, Rockland for New York, on the 19th lost jib, boat, davits, deck load of lime, and had everything moveable on deck washed overboard.

NEW YORK—Ar 21st, schr Frank Pearson, Cushman, Rockland.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Ar 22d, schr Mary E Van Cleaf, Thorndike, Arecibo. Passed up 23d, PM, brigs Dauntless, Williams, from St Pierre; Adele McLoon, Stone, (from New York) for Georgetown, in distress.

GEORGETOWN, D C—Cld 19th, schr John S Case, Colcord, Saco.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NEWBURYPORT, Aug. 21—A new channel was made at the mouth of the river by the recent storm, an eighth of a mile north from the old channel, having a depth of six feet at low water.

Hemorrhoids or Piles.

What unceasing torture arises from internal, bleeding, external and itching piles. The vain endeavors to obtain even partial relief has discouraged the millions who suffer, and they have borne their agony in silence, thinking there was no hope for or even prospect of a cure. Notwithstanding the total failure of the many remedies heretofore offered for the cure of piles, Dr. Briggs has perfected his combination Pile Remedies and guarantees a sure cure in the severest cases. Sold by W. H. Kittredge, J. E. Robinson and C. H. Pendleton. 39

T. E. TIBBETTS,
DENTIST.

All branches of dentistry faithfully attended to at VERY REASONABLE PRICES. Teeth extracted without pain by Nitrous Oxide Gas. Great reduction in the price of artificial teeth. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cor. Main and Winter Sts.
1y25rex

School Notice.

THE Fall Term of the schools in the City of Rockland, will commence on **Monday, Sept. 8th.** All the schools of the city will open on that day, except those at Pine Grove, Oak Grove and Summer Street, which will open on the **9th.**

Teachers will please call at the Committee Rooms for keys and registers, on the afternoon of the Saturday previous.

A. L. TYLER, *Agent.*
Rockland, Aug. 25th, 1879. 2w39

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of **The Masonic Mutual Relief Association**, of Rockland, Maine, for the election of officers, to hear reports of Secretary and Treasurer, and to transact any other business that may properly come before it, will be held in room in rear of Lime Rock National Bank, **Friday Evening, Sept. 5th, 1879,** at 7½ o'clock.

2w39 K. T. G. RAWSON, Sec'y.

Picked up Adrift.

BETWEEN Dix Island and Spruce Head, a small wooden dredge boat, painted green outside, lead color inside. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges to

2w39 S. E. HALL.

CITY OF ROCKLAND.
ELECTION NOTICE

THE inhabitants of the City of Rockland, qualified according to law, are hereby notified to meet at their several ward rooms on

Monday, the 8th day of September,

next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to give in their votes for a Governor, Senator, two Representatives to represent them in the Legislature of this State; County Commissioner and County Treasurer; also to give in their votes upon the following question, viz.: Shall the Constitution of the State of Maine be amended as proposed by resolve of the Legislature, approved on the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, to wit:

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS AND BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

The governor, senators, and representatives in the legislature, shall be elected biennially, and hold office two years from the first Wednesday in January next succeeding their election; and the legislature, at the first session next after the adoption of this article shall make all needful provisions by law concerning the tenure of office of all county officers, and concerning the annual or biennial reports of the State Treasurer and other State officers and institutions; and shall make all such provisions by law as may be required in consequence of the change from annual to biennial elections, and from annual to biennial sessions of the legislature. The first election under this Article shall be in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty; and the first meeting of the legislature under this Article shall be on the first Wednesday of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Section four, article two; section five, part one, article four; section four, part two, article four; section one, part three, article four; section thirteen, part one, article five; section two, part two, article five; section one, part three, article five; section one, part four, article five; section four, part four, article five; section three, article seven; section four, article nine, and section eleven, article nine, are amended, by substituting the word "biennial" for the word "annual" wherever it occurs.

Section two, part one, article five, is amended by striking out all after the word "office" and substituting therefor the following words: "for two years from the first Wednesday of January next following the election." Section seven, article six, and section two, article twelve, are hereby amended by striking out the word "annual" and inserting in place thereof the word "biennial."

This polls will be kept open until four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and then be closed.

Notice is also given that the Mayor and Aldermen will be in session at their room in said city, on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of September, from two o'clock to four o'clock, P. M., on the first two of said days, and from one o'clock to five o'clock, P. M., on the last of said days, for the purpose of correcting the list of voters.

Lists of the voters of each of the several wards have been posted in each of the following places, viz: Ward one, at the store of A. J. Bird & Co.; Ward two, at the store of A. F. Ames & Son; Ward three, at the store of Joseph Abbott; Ward four, at the store of E. R. Spear & Co.; Ward five at the store of O. P. Hix; Ward six, at the store of E. A. Jones; Ward seven, at the store of John Bird & Co.

CHAS. A. DAVIS, *City Clerk.*

Rockland, Aug., 25th, 1879.

Ingraham Annual Re-Union.

THE Annual Reunion of the Ingraham descendants will be held at "INGRAHAM HILL, So. THOMASTON, **August 30, 1879, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m.** All the connections are cordially invited to be present, and are requested to bring refreshments for a picnic dinner.

If the weather should prove stormy, the meeting will be postponed to the next fair week day.

H. E. INGRAHAM, }
H. B. INGRAHAM, } Committee.
E. G. S. INGRAHAM, }

3w37

FARM FOR SALE!

THE subscriber offers for sale the well-known THURSTON METCALF FARM, situated in the town of Hope, not far from the South Hope post-office, and at the easterly side of that beautiful sheet of water known as Hope Lake. This Farm comprises 162 acres of good land, about one-fourth of which is valuable woodland, and the rest well divided into tillage and pasturage; has two orchards, comfortable dwelling house and farm buildings. It is one of the best and most desirable farms in Knox County for stock and general agriculture. It will be sold at a bargain, on easy terms, and immediate possession given.

Parties desiring to inspect the property may apply to WM. J. ALLEN near the premises.

J. H. H. REWETT, Thomaston, Me.
April 22, 1879. 21

Valuable Real Estate for Sale

THE very desirable two-story residence of the late AZARIAH STANLEY, No. 39 North Main St. The house contains a large number of rooms, conveniently arranged, with oil and stable attached, and is in excellent condition throughout. The lot is of large size, well covered with shade and fruit trees, and very pleasantly located. Anyone desiring to purchase, will find it for his interest to examine the property. Will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. For further particulars inquire on the premises or of

E. A. BUTLER, 238 Main St.
2mo38fox

Kid Gloves Cleaned

And finished by a new method in which they retain their freshness as long as when new.

MRS. J. H. ADDITON,
3mo33 No. 6, Elm Street.

Real Estate For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on favorable terms, the roomy two-story double tenement DWELLING HOUSE on Brewster street, near Cedar street Church, in good order and suitable for two or four tenements; together with about 12,000 feet of land, with good fruit trees, etc. For price and terms of sale enquire on the premises, or of

S. A. SLEEPER,
3mo28* 29 Sumner St., East Boston.

Fox Island & Rockland
Steamboat Company.

There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied Nov. 6, 1878 and due and payable in thirty days from Dec. 27, 1878, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

NAMES.	No. of Certificate.	No. of shares		Amt.
P. A. Pierce,	102	2		100.00
Wm. O. Holmes,	77	1		50.00
E. H. Lawry,	83	3	150.00	
"	12	1	50.00	
"	94	2	100.00	500.00
Geo. M. Brainard	82	5		250.00
Bodwell Granite Co.	1	10	500.00	
"	8	1	50.00	
"	72	40	2000.00	
"	113	1	50.00	2600.00
T. L. Roberts	13	1	50.00	
"	11	1	50.00	
"	38	7	350.00	450.00
Paige & Avery	10	2		100.00
Chaney Noyes	9	1	50.00	
"	75	2	100.00	150.00
Edward Russell	7	1		50.00
David Vinal	6	2		100.00
Maria G. Pease	5	1		50.00
Reuben Carver	4	2	100.00	
"	85	1	50.00	150.00
S. G. Webster	3	4	200.00	
"	87	5	250.00	450.00
Wm. B. Kittredge	2	3	150.00	
"	27	1	50.00	
"	84	5	250.00	
"	36	1	50.00	
"	90	2	100.00	600.00
James Thompson	14	2		100.00
Ephraim Allenwood	15	1		50.00
Oscar Allenwood	76	2		100.00
Simonton Brothers	16	2	100.00	
"	49	1	50.00	150.00
John S. Case	17	1	50.00	
"	46	4	200.00	250.00
G. A. Safford	18	2	100.00	
"	118	3	150.00	
"	29	1	50.00	300.00
Wm. H. Glover & Co.	19	2		100.00
J. C. Libby & Son	20	1	50.00	
"	57	3	150.00	200.00
Justus R. Richardson	21	1	50.00	
"	42	3	150.00	200.00
H. H. Orne & Co.	22	1	50.00	
"	56	3	150.00	200.00
Hiram Hatch	23	1	50.00	
"	61	2	100.00	150.00
Alfred Haskell	116	1		50.00
J. Lewis Frohock	117	1		50.00
W. T. Howell	24	1		50.00
Edward Merrill,	25	2	100.00	
"	59	5	150.00	250.00
Geo. W. Brown	26	1		50.00
S. M. Veazie	28	1		50.00
John T. Berry	30	1		50.00
E. R. Spear & Co.,	58	5		250.00
Charlotte B. Spear	31	1		50.00
N. A. & S. H. Burpee	33	1	50.00	
"	55	3	150.00	200.00
Rockland Ins. Co.	34	3		150.00
Webber & Hall	35	1		50.00
S. H. Allen	110	4		200.00
E. L. Roberts	91	5		250.00
Jane E. Hopkins	37	1	50.00	
"	88	1	50.00	100.00
E. P. Walker	38	2	100.00	
"	74	5	250.00	
"	112	2	100.00	
"	119	5	250.00	700.00
Joseph W. Jackson	115	5		250.00
J. R. Rodwell	40	25	1250.00	
"	41	25	1250.00	2500.00
D. N. Bird	45	1		50.00
H. G. Bird	44	1		50.00
A. J. Bird	39	1		50.00
Mayo P. Simonton	47	1		50.00
F. J. Simonton	48	1		50.00
Marietta Conant	50	2		100.00
F. L. Jones	51	1		50.00
John A. Black	52	4		200.00
Helen J. Hewett	54	4		200.00
John Bird	66	1		50.00
J. F. Merrill	60	3		150.00
Cobb, Wight & Norton	62	5		250.00
E. K. Glover	64	1		50.00
A. D. Lawry	65	1		50.00
O. H. Quimby	78	2		100.00
Moses Webster	79	5		250.00
S. I. Lovejoy	71	1		50.00
C. C. Hills	69	5		250.00
Martha C. Thurlo	67	2		100.00
John Carver's heirs	75	1		50.00
James McDonald	80	2		100.00
George Poole	81	3		150.00
Lane & Libby	86	1	50.00	
"	89	1	50.00	100.00
W. E. Avery	92	2		100.00
Geo. W. Wheeler	93	3		150.00
Gorham Hoyt	95	1		50.00
James Ginn Jr.	96	1		50.00
M. Y. Hall	97	1		50.00
W. S. Vinal	98	2		100.00
Oscar Calderwood	105	2		100.00
J. P. Armbrust	104	3		150.00
F. A. Thompson	102	2		100.00
J. P. Hunt	101	1		50.00
F. A. Hunt	100	1		50.00
F. S. Carver	99	2		100.00
Isaac N. Morgan	106	1		50.00
Geo. L. Wheeler	107	1		50.00
H. S. Hall	108	1	50.00	
"	52	1	50.00	
"	63	2	100.00	200.00
W. W. Lothrop	109	3		150.00
I. K. Thomas's heirs	111	1		50.00
S. M. Bird	112	1		50.00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 8th day of August, 1879, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at

Public Auction, at Granite Hall, Carver's Harbor, Vinalhaven, State of Maine, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of September, 1879, at ten o'clock A. M.,

to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

SIMON G. WEBSTER,
Treasurer Fox Island and Rockland Steamboat Co.
Vinalhaven, August 20, 1879. 3w36

TAMARACK BITTERS.

THIS great health-restoring and life-preserving compound is prepared with exquisite care from Roots, Barks, Gums and Plants culled from forest and field, and combined on scientific principles, regardless of expense, with a determination to place within the reach of all the most perfect Alterative Gentle Stimulator, Liver Invigorator, Stomach Rectifier, Kidney Regulator and Blood Purifier that has ever been offered to the afflicted. By its use the food is easily digested, the bowels become regular, the kidneys stimulated, the blood becomes pure and rich, all blemishes and humors disappear as every impurity is carried off by nature's gates. The wear and tear of business or excessive pleasure produce a tremendous draft upon the nervous and muscular system, to offset which we need a reliable agreeable, sustaining nervine tonic, such as cannot be overtasked Nature, and a general breaking up and wasting away from Nervous Debility, Impaired Digestion, Sluggish Kidneys, Urinary or Spinal Derangements, Torpid Liver, Constipated Bowels, Thin and Watery Blood, Humors and Impurities, take the place of former healthy secretions, Night Sweats, Hollow Cough, Emaciated Features and Pining, slow consumptively the rapid march of the Pale Destroyer, who has the victim thoroughly clasped in his embrace. But Tamarack Bitters will lowest the monster's hold, build up the weakened frame, restore the shattered nerves, cast out impurities. Therefore, you sufferers, who value health, happiness and long life, should procure at once Tamarack Bitters, the greatest vegetable tonic on earth. Sold by Druggists, and warranted purer, richer, and possessing more curative properties than any tonic yet presented. Sold in Rockland by E. Merrill, W. H. Kittredge and J. E. Robinson. 39

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of August, 1879.

ROBERT LONG, Executor of the last will and testament of James Barter, late of St. George, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

3w39 E. M. WOOD, Judge.
A true copy.—Attest:—T. P. PIERCE, Register.

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of August, 1879.

D. L. CARVER, Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN CARVER, late of Vinalhaven, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

3w39 E. M. WOOD, Judge.
A true copy.—Attest:—T. P. PIERCE, Register.

To the Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Knox.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Guardian of INDORA F. P. TRACY, minor heir of JOHN L. TRACY, late of St. George, in said County, deceased, represents, that said minor is seized and possessed of certain real estate, described as follows:—All the interest of said ward in four certain lots of land, situated in South Thomaston, in said County, and the buildings thereon, the same being specifically described by metes and bounds in the deed from MIRIAM P. HALL and JULIA G. ASH, to JOHN L. TRACY, dated Dec. 6, 1876, recorded Knox Registry, vol. 46, page 27, to which deed and the record thereof, reference is made for a more particular description.

That an advantageous offer of Three Hundred and Eighty-seven dollars has been made for the same, by JOHN R. HARE of So. Thomaston, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

HANNAH C. TRACY.

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of August, 1879.

On the foregoing petition, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the third Tuesday of September next, in the *Rockland Gazette*, a newspaper printed at Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be held at Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

E. M. WOOD, Judge.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
3w39 Attest:—T. P. PIERCE, Register.

GILT EDGE Visiting Cards, in a neat case, printed and sold at this office.

Rupture

DR. J. A. SHERMAN—AND THE ONLY DR SHERMAN known to the public for the past 35 years or more for his successful method of treating Rupture without the annoyance and injury inflict, is now at his branch office, 43 Milk St., Boston, where those afflicted with Rupture wishing to obtain the experience and remedies may consult him daily for a limited period.

No man is safe who has a rupture, no matter how insignificant he may consider it, for every man who has died from it, once flattered himself that it was but a trifling ailment; and every man who now suffers from it and the injury of trusses, to such an extent that his life has no enjoyments, once regarded it as unworthy special attention. It is not a stand still affliction; it is steadily progressive, even unto death; and he is wise who takes the necessary steps to be effectually relieved of it before the day of suffering and gloom comes upon him. References given to gentlemen in the city, who have been cured.

Patients from abroad can receive treatment and leave for home same day.

HIS BOOK ON RUPTURE

gives the most reliable proofs from distinguished professional gentlemen, clergymen and merchants of his successful practice and popularity therefrom throughout this country and the West Indies for the past 35 years or more. The afflicted should read it and inform themselves.

It is illustrated with photographic likenesses of extremely bad cases before and after cure, any mailed to those who send 10 cents. Remember in writing or calling the address is

DR. J. A. SHERMAN

Office 43 Milk St., Boston,—Principal Office 251 Broadway, N. Y.

BEWARE of a man named Sherman, who, taking advantage of my reputation, calls himself Dr. Sherman, *alias* Dr. S. Sherman, *alias* Dr. S. J. Sherman, pretending to be famous for the cure of Rupture. He is a bold cheat, hoping to mislead and victimize the afflicted.

Preserve the advertisement and show it to your afflicted friends. 4w30

SPECIAL!

Reduction in Prices
Reduction in Prices

For the Next
For the Next

Thirty Days
Thirty Days

ON ALL
SUMMER
DRESS GOODS

We shall close out our

Ladies' Linen Suits,
Ulsters & Dress Linens,
Shetland Shawls,
4-4 Cambrics,
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols

AT A

Great Reduction

From Former Prices.

Look at our Cheap Dress Goods Counter for

BARGAINS

Remember

YOU CAN GET THE
BEST BARGAINS IN
BLACK SILK

To be Found in this City.

Please call and examine before Purchasing.

HEWETT & JACKSON,
287 Main St., Rockland
28

AGENTS WANTED For the *Best* and *Fastest Selling* Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

AGENTS WANTED at once for the only richly illustrated authentic and low-priced work, fully DESCRIBING THE GREAT TOUR OF

Gen. Grant Around the World

by Hon. J. T. Headly, the *prince of descriptive authors. Lose no time* as the demand is *simply immense*, and *territory* being rapidly taken. Will outsell any other book. For full particulars, address W. H. Thompson & Co., 32 Hawley Street, Boston 4w

EXCURSIONS!

—TO—

S. W. Harbor,
Bar Harbor,
OR
Sullivan,

—BY—

STR. MT. DESERT,

Leaving RAILROAD WHARF, Rockland, DAILY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Excursion Tickets for Round Trip, $1.50.

☞ Tickets good for one week. 37

The Boston Post

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The Florist.

Questions, suggestions, information, records of experience, notes or articles on any department of floriculture, are cordially invited from all cultivators of flowers. All such should be addressed to "Editor of Floral Department," at this office.

HOW FLOWERS HELP US ALL.

The Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen held a National Convention in Rochester, in June, 1878, at which Mr Hugh T. Brooks delivered an address on the above topic, from which we quote the following paragraphs:—

"Scrooge thinks the serpent, after making mischief with the fruit, turned to flowers, as his next "best bolt," and has used them ever since to tempt our wives, sisters and daughters into useless waste of time and money. Mild mannered men think they are well enough in their way: more ornamental than useful: cost more than they come to: not as good as bank stock to get to heaven with. That would be the decision to morrow, without bulldozing, bribery, or false returns. Allow the women to vote, disfranchising perhaps, the "strong minded," and the result might be different. Obviously, able-bodied Yankees care little, and know less, about flowers. How do we account for this?

Our puritanic education turned our thoughts in other directions; the pressing necessities of a new country, the mad rush after riches, all conspire to throw embellishments into the background—out of it, rather.

Never till we fathom the deep mysteries of spiritual and material growth, can we understand the full significance of flowers—the mission of bloom! Swine need only gross food. Offspring of Divinity, illumined by a ray of infinite intelligence, we require etherial nourishment. Why all this brilliancy and variety of color, the sweet harmonies of sound, if they are not to challenge our admiration, engage our thoughts and minister to our necessities? We are spiritually fed by the grand, the beautiful, and the good in nature. Our souls are enlarged, strengthened and purified by ocean's vast expanse, the serene depths of the blue sky, the shifting drapery of the clouds, the matchless grace and beauty of the floral kingdom. Certainly the bread that nourishes our grosser parts is not more important than that which ministers to our higher faculties. The appetites, lower instincts and passions will control the man, unless his moral sentiments and intellectual perceptions are cultivated by the devout contemplation of God's wonderful works. The mission of flowers, like the angels, is pure. Beauty and grace have a refining and regenerating influence to help forward the great reformation.

Push forward the tree planting—make this loved land of ours one vast landscape garden. You have reason to be encouraged. Your public exhibitions and your private collections educate and stimulate the people.

Landscape adornments may be overdone. You cannot put into a rod what was meant for a rood. The Duke of Athol, with his four hundred thousand acres, may indulge in varieties. You must not put into your sixty feet by eighty, trees, shrubs, flowering plants, vases, fountains, and a menagerie of wild animals. Quality is better than variety. You may grow a shrub, the pride and admiration of your neighborhood: you may have forty of the same genus that nobody cares to look at.

One thing I must not omit to say. For general cultivation, recommend hardy varieties. Hardy herbaceous flowering plants are very desirable, as being in a measure able to take care of themselves—that, I am sorry to say, they are often compelled to do. A *succession* may be secured. Roses cannot be extolled too highly: they are everywhere and always beautiful, and our florists deserve profound thanks for the improvements made in their form and color: particularly Hardy Perpetuals.

For myself, I stand firm by the plants of my boyhood. I never see a Pink, a Poppy or a Sweet William without thinking of my mother, and I thank God she is associated with such pleasant memories."

NARCISSUS.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please give in the Magazine the name of the flower I have this day sent you in a small paper box, with my name on the outside. Some call it a Daffodil, and others say it is a Hoop Skirt flower. It seems to me everybody should know that the Daffodil is a double flower, while this is single, and as for a Hoop Skirt, a flower like this grew in my mother's garden before a Hoop Skirt was even thought of.—Malinda S. M.

The flower received with the above note is the *Trumpet Narcissus* sometimes called *Hooped-Petticoat Narcissus*, though this variety is a little different, the trumpet or bell being shorter and more open. This Narcissus has been known for a century and more, and the newest fashions in ladies apparel are only old and often ridiculous customs revived. There is both a white and yellow Trumpet Narcissus. *The Gold and Silver Trumpet.* The Daffodil is also a species of Narcissus, but it is double, as stated by our correspondent, and its true name among florists is *Narcissus Van Sion*. All are very desirable early spring flowers. Bulbs must be planted in the autumn, and will flower the first spring, and continue without removal for several years. When they become too thick, take up the bulbs after the leaves ripen and replant.

In this connection, perhaps, we may as well state a fact that we designed to give in another article, that the Narcissus abounds in Palestine, and that it is the opinion of the best scholars and travelers that this flower is the *Rose of Sharon* of the Scriptures. In the last quarterly report of the English "Palestine Exploration Fund," occurs the following interesting note by Lieut. Conder, on the "Rose of Sharon." Remarking that the question of the proper translation of the word *Habatstseleth*, rendered "rose" in the English version, has never been settled with certainty, he says:

"The word in Hebrew comes from the root *Batsl*, 'bulbous,' from which it has been generally concluded that some kind of Lily was intended, and a great many species have been proposed.

"The Targums translate the word by *Narkus*, the Narcissus, which is not only of the Lily tribe, but also a plant very common in spring in the Plain of Sharon.

"Roses are not found in Palestine, though the Dog-rose flourishes on Hermon in the cooler atmosphere 6,000 feet above the sea, and in the Anti-Lebanon. It seems improbable that the climate of the lower regions can ever have been fitted for Roses.

"We found that the name *Buseil* was applied to one plant only in Palestine, and that plant is the Narcissus. This is confirmed by M. Bergheim, of Abu Shusheh, whose acquaintance with the peasant language is intimate.

"The agreement between the modern name and the Jewish tradition of the meaning of the word used in the Bible, seems perhaps sufficient to identify the Rose of Sharon with the beautiful white Narcissus which covers the low hills in spring, and is also found on the plain."—*Vick's Magazine.*

Eating Fruit Skin.

The skins of fruit, especially grapes, are often swallowed with the vague notion that they prevent any bad effects from eating said fruit. No error can be more fatally absurd. Cases have occured where such practices have been the cause of death and that of the most excruciating nature. The skins of fruit contain no nourishing qualities but are among the most indigestible substances that can be swallowed. They pass the stomach without any change, although they cause excessive irritation, and frequently inflammation of the bowels.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."
2w38 Rev.——, Washington, D. C.

Pithy Paragraphs.

A man seeing the sign, "Hands off," innocently asked if they had gone on a picnic.

If poverty is a disgrace, mended stockings is a darned shame.

Hanging is capital punishment—especially when you're hanging on some good-looking girl's arm.

Some papers try hard to create a sensation, whereas they only succeed in making a bustle.—Boston Transcript.

A natty young fellow, with a gold ox-chain on his vest and a small conservatory in his buttonhole, stepped into Delmonico's and asked for "some *cafe au lait*, without any milk in it, you know."

Dentistry is not new. A four-thousand-year-old mummy has been discovered with a filled tooth and the unpaid bill in his pocket. It may be added that the bill was so enormous that nobody blamed the mummy.

Aunt Tabitha—"Tell your mamma, Rosie, I said you were a very good girl for bringing the letter round so carefully." Rosie—"Yes, Aunt Tabitha: and I'll tell her I didn't ask you for a shilling, because she told me not to, Aunt Tabitha."

Probably no young man emactually protect a girl from lightning by holding her on his lap in a dimly lighted parlor, but more than fifty Stillwater boys tried it last Sunday night, and the girls seemed to feel just as safe as could be, too.

The comedy of "Our Boys" has been played 1350 times consecutively at a London theatre, and will soon be followed by "Our Girls." It is different in this country. Here our girls are followed by our boys. But perhaps it is leap year in England.

She held firmly on the ropes and gayly warbled, "Oh, George, isn't this just nice? Now, really, I think this just too exquisite for anything, with the cool breeze blowing silvery foam around in little fairy goblets, and ——." The dash denotes the moment she swallowed the billow.

A little Sunday school girl in Pittsburg had been taught by her mother not to say *shall* and *shan't*, but to use some softer equivalent. On reciting her Sunday school lesson, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want," she surprised her teacher by an improved version—"I *rather* not want."

Reflections of a practical man: "We are going to have a bad year. I must undergo some hardships and make some sacrifices. First: I will lower my servants' wages. Second: I will give no more tips to the waiters at my club. Third: I will get invited out to dinner as often as possible."—Paris Figaro.

A lady, who was in the habit of spending a large portion of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a few rods, but soon returned, exclaiming, "My dear, where shall I find you when I get back."

"What are you looking for?" asked one of the Widow Smith's two daughters, who were entertaining their two young fellows on the piazza rather late one night, of their mother, who seemed to be hunting for something around the front yard. "The morning papers," answered the widow. The young men left.

Smoking in a woman's face is not a gentlemanly thing to do, and the experience of the Rev. Mr. Merkle of Nova Scotia shows that it may be as dangerous as impolite. If he had not lit a cigar while out riding with his wife, her dress would not have caught fire and she would not now be at the point of death. But, probably, even this will not weaken his love for tobacco.

Irish landlord (to his new secretary)—"Doyle, d'ye hear? I want you to send a telegram—at once, mind—to O'Brian, ordering him to quit the farm." Doyle (after a moments reflection)—"Sor, might I ask your honor to write out the tilegram? Shure, if I wrote it meself that owld O'Brian would know my handwriting, and I'd be shot dead as blazes, sor."

The young lady who was elected State Librarian of Indiana has gone and married and the whole State is in a tumult in consequence. It is declared that she cannot be both wife and librarian, and she is asked to resign. Why should a woman office-holder take celibate vows, when men in similar places are not required to do so?

"What is that?" inquired a First Ward three-year-old last night, as it began to thunder and lighten. "Don't be frightened, it is the voice of God, my child," replied the mother. Soon after a terrible peal rent the heavens, and the little one clapped her hands and screamed: "Oh, my, mamma didn't God holler loud that time?"—[Youngstown (Ohio) *Tribune.*

Russian Nastiness.

Mr. John L. Stoddard, in a letter to the Bangor Commercial, thus describes the habits of the Russian in regard to cleanliness: "Dear reader, you have of course seen in your life dirty people and it may be dirty clothing. It is not important to what race or nationality these untidy people may have belonged. It is sufficient that you have in your mind an ideal of filthy humanity. Now no matter how disgusting your ideal may be, I venture to say it falls short of the actual appearance of a Russian peasant and in general of a Russian cab driver. I have seen the beggars of Constantinople, have shrunk from the lepers in Jerusalem have laughed at the dirty Neapolitians, held my nose in a Spanish crowd, gazed pityingly at Irish peasants and scrutinized curiously the wretched Fellahs of Egypt—but for concentration and embodiment of all that is dirty and repulsive the common Russian carries off the palm. Perhaps if these other poor creatures wore as much clothing as the Russian, they would appear equally filthy. for semi-nakedness is preferable, in an æsthetical point of view, to a Russian peasant's clothes.

Here is a recipe for making a Russian peasant's coat. Take an old tattered blue dressing-grown and use it twice as a mop to clean up a stable floor. Next rub wheel-grease into the lower half, and let it dry black and hard in the sun. Next sprinkle the upper half with hot lard and candle droppings, not forgetting to give the sleeves a double quantity. Next wipe off a street crossing with it thoroughly, choosing a particularly muddy day for the trial. Next wet it with cabbage soup (the favorite food of the peasants), and tear several holes in its surface. Finally let your dog sleep in it for two years. Then select for its wearer a man whose beard looks like a bramble bush, and whose hair has been gashed off behind with a knife and fork. Tie it tightly about his waist with an old cloth belt, and on no account let the bearer wear a collar. Put on the man's head a cap which resembles a woolen cuspidor, and finally encase his feet in monstrous boots or bind them up with swaddling cloths which look as though they had never been changed! Thus only can you have an idea of the appearance of a Russian of the lower class, as I have seen them by the hundreds, and I may say thousands.

Hon. J. J. Perry of Portland, in a communication to Zion's Herald, shows that in twenty years last past, the Maine Conference, which covers that portion of the State lying west of the Kennebec river, together with four towns in New Hampshire, has gained 3112 members; 4,000 Sunday school scholars, 22 church edifices and 17 parsonages, more than doubling the church property in value, increased the salaries of pastors 96 per cent, and collections for other purposes 200 per cent.

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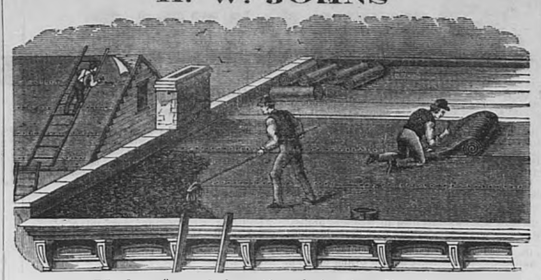

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DR. C. W. BENSON.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15, 1870.

Dr. C. W. Benson is a graduate of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland. While a pupil of that institution he was distinguished for industry and zeal in the pursuit of professional knowledge, and his examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine was entirely satisfactory to his instructors. I have known him for several years and believe him to be a physician eminently prepared to be useful, and also of an unexceptionable moral character. I take great pleasure in commending him to the esteem and confidence of the community.
SAMUEL CHEW, M. D.
Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in the University of Maryland.

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